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Eight heads may fall to Heath's axe

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Changes in the Heath Government are likely before the next session of Parliament opens on November 2. Mr Heath himself may not want to make but it is certain that some of his Cabinet colleagues and many Tory backbenchers do.

The Departments particularly under attack are Trade and Industry and the Foreign Office. Both are thought by many dedicated Conservatives to be doing the party less than the kind of service which would help the Tories back to power at the next general election.

Normally any Government makes a reshuffle at yearly intervals to reduce backbench frustrations. The present Government, elected in June 1970, is still basically unchanged and a reconstruction of minor offices before next session would be normal.

Even so, backbenchers feel more needs doing to make the Government appear both vigorous and real.

It is being suggested at Brighton that Mr Michael Noble, Minister for Trade and formerly Secretary for Scotland, might now retire and that Sir John Edén, Minister for Industry, and Mr Nicholas Ridley, Under Secretary for Industry, should both be dismissed.

Many Tories regard Sir John's remark in Sheffield that the public should not become obsessed by the rate of unemployment as so inept that he should leave the Government to the advantage of the Tory Party.

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Shah conjures up the past

From Walter Schwarz: Persepolis, October 15

THE SHAH's week of celebrations of 2,500 years since the founding of the Monarchy, came to a magnificent close here today as his guests, who have had more shows put on for them than most people, saw a march past which even they could hardly have seen equalled.

Thousands of horsemen, camels, and foot soldiers demonstrated each phase in the 2,500 years of Iranian history. Horse-drawn war chariots, shields and spears, and foot soldiers with armour-plated horses succeeded one another — not singly but in lavish confusion.

A massive war tower on wheels, fully manned, of the Achaemenid

period, was drawn by a man-of-war in full sail, also manned, and pulled by artfully concealed vehicles. Two years of planning, research, and rehearsal went into the parade and the choice of costumes, banners, weapons, and presentation. Horses had been bought from many countries to supplement the already splendid local collection.

A brass band heralded the tradition in the display to the Pahlavi dynasty, founded in 1925 when the present Shah's father was crowned. Cavalry was still a feature but the

● BELOW: A slice of the parade: soldiers in costumes of the Achaemenid period

accent was on soldiers and airmen — men and women — who goose-stepped ceremonially past the guests. They were followed by young volunteers of the Universal Welfare Legion in sky blue uniforms.

After the success of last night's banquet, which was followed by a display among the ruins of Cyrus the Great's ceremonial city, and by particularly lavish fireworks which kept the guests out of doors wrapped in blankets until two in the morning, today's parade passed faultlessly in perfect weather, and the Shah and his Ministers can call the party a success.

Yesterday morning, a French

journalist who managed to get into the VIP enclosure because he knows the head of security, saw the Shah driving round in his open Rolls-Royce car as the guests were settling in, anxiously seeing that all went well, but somehow too jittery to stop and talk to anyone.

The journalist said he saw kings and queens and presidents looking a bit bewildered and at a loss how to pass the time once they were settled into their gilded tents. "Some were frankly bored and delighted to chat to a passer-by. There were Tito and Podgorny grinning at one another. I felt I was in a dream. Some of the monarchs and their wives sat idly in the doorway of their tent surveying passers-by like villagers before dusk," he said.

Miscellany, page 11

Two police shot dead

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Two RUC policemen were killed in Belfast yesterday afternoon when terrorists riddled their car with machine gun bullets in the Ardoyne area. They died instantly.

They were Constables Cecil Henry Cunningham, aged 46, and Constable John Thompson Haslett, aged 21, both of Belfast. Constable Cunningham, who had been awarded the men's conduct medals in 1968, was married with a son, aged nine.

Constable Haslett was single, but had a brother, aged 19, and a sister, aged 14.

The two men, in plain clothes, were sitting in a car at the junction of Twaddell Avenue and Woodvale Road. They were on security duty in connection with hanks and post office. Both were armed but police said they did not have time to return the fire.

The attackers, in two cars, drove towards the Crumlin Road. Police said later that one of the cars is thought to have been used in the attack was found in Ardoyne.

The Prime Minister, Mr Faulkner, said in a statement: "The horror of this dreadful crime speaks for itself, and I know the whole community will share with me the deep sense of shame and outrage. My immediate thoughts are for the relatives of the two men who at this time of great sorrow have my very deep personal sympathy."

The Chief Constable, Mr Graham Shillington, said this was yet another example of the depravity of criminals in the community.

The advisory committee appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs under the Special Powers Act to review the cases of internees has recommended

the release of five. A statement by the committee said that four of the five cases were initiated by the internee. The fifth arose from a general review of all cases. The five released took an oath not to join or assist any illegal organisation, or engage in any violence or encourage others to do so.

The committee has so far reviewed 42 cases, and six have been adjourned. In 37 cases, it recommended that the men should not be released. In 20 of these the internees refused to appear before the committee which nevertheless considered their cases on the facts available.

A youth aged 16, was remanded for one week by a special court at Lisburn yesterday on a charge of murdering Joan Bennett, aged 18, at Englishtown, Co. Antrim, on October 13. A policeman told the court that the youth had admitted being a member of the official IRA, and had ammunition and gelignite in his possession.

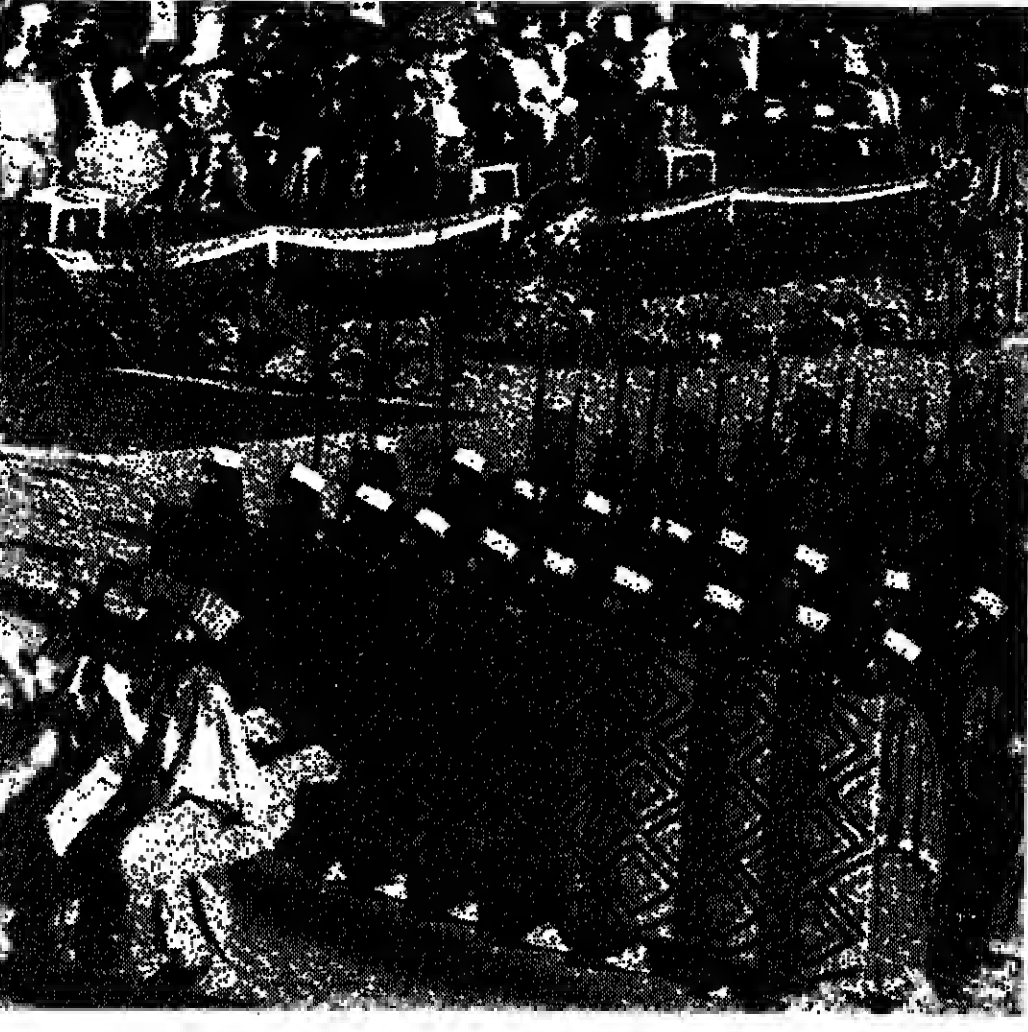
18 arrests

In the past five days, the security forces have seized 21 guns, 5,688 rounds of ammunition, 430 detonators, gun magazines, six incendiary devices, and a large quantity of explosives and fuse wire.

In the same period 18 people have been arrested, and a number of men have been rounded up for questioning.

In Belfast yesterday gunmen fired at and missed two policemen at the junction of Gracehill Street and Torrington Avenue, Old Park. A civilian was hit in the leg. In Londonderry, a post office van was stolen in William Street, but was recovered later by troops.

Faulkner and Feather species, page 7



UCS stewards ride 'sell-out' protests

From JOHN KERR in Glasgow

The shop stewards of the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders voted in favour of the minute of the meeting between Mr Davies and Mr McGarvey, he said, they would be voting for a "sell out."

Mr Higgins quoted a comment by Mr Jack Service, the general secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, reported yesterday in the Guardian.

While reaffirming the demands for the five yards, Mr Service had said that if a situation was reached where it was "75 per cent or nothing" the executive of the confederation would have to be very responsible to its attitudes. This meant, Mr Higgins suggested, that Clydebank was going to be allowed to go to the wall. If the men accepted the minute they would be leaving their fellow workers in Clydebank to fight on their own a battle which they must inevitably lose.

The charge of a sell-out was passionately denied by Mr Reid. He went on: "There will be no de jure recognition of the Govan Shipbuilders Company (set up with Government backing by Mr Stenhouse). They will not be allowed to assume any managerial responsibilities in any of these yards until there are cast iron guarantees covering the four divisions and the labour force. There will be no agreements, no outcome of any discussions in the absence of solutions that cover the four yards."

But he said the coordinating committee had the authority of the men for the principle of

saving the yards under cumulative proposals. If they were to reject that now, they would be "crucified as wretched dogmatics," because their basic aim was to fight for the right to work. The chance of a single ownership would come when the Conservative Government was defeated at the polls and gave way to an alternative Government which was pledged to nationalise shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde.

Earlier Mr Reid had warned the men against false optimism on the outcome of this week's talks between the unions and the Government. He said: "We are not in any way out of the woods. We are right back in the middle of the woods, and there are wolves waiting to pounce on us if we lose heart, lose fight, or make any tactical errors or mistakes."

More time

The minute of the meeting in London recorded the desire of the confederation to have suspended orders released for building at Govan, and its assurance to the contribution of these vessels. This was in line with the policy of the work-in. But in any talks on wages it was accepted by Mr McGarvey that these would be conducted on the basis of existing or higher rates. There would be no negotiation on a reduction in wages.

The men's endorsement of the shop stewards' policy confirms that a little more time has been bought to produce orders for Govan and to find a buyer for Clydebank.

The decision of the meeting was welcomed by Mr Stenhouse, who acknowledged the contribution made by the shop stewards towards progress achieved this week. He added: "I would have been bitterly disappointed had the men cast aside all the hard work put into creating a climate in which the Government, the unions, the ship owners, and Govan Shipbuilders can begin to get Govan and Linthouse, and possibly Scotstoun after a feasibility study, on a sound working basis."

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Young Tories crack facade

By IAN AITKEN

first tiny crack in the facade of the Conservative Party Conference became an alliance of young Tories yesterday.

Chairmen of three organisations (Pressure for Economic Development, Mr Gerry of the Greater London Conservatives, and Mr Neil of the Federation of Conservative Students) declared a "genuine conference" to be held on Thursday, and had to allow debates to take on key subjects like race relations, and education.

On the standards of conference agendas, 1971 set a new low, they said. Eight out of 11 of the

motions officially selected by the platform welcomed, commented on, or congratulated the Government. It is not a question of opposing the Government, or encouraging controversial points of view and constructive discussion.

They went on: "Until the party feels able to trust its representatives to conduct intelligent and reasonable debates, the annual conference will continue to be a seaside jaunt for the majority of the representatives. Those who believe that the conference is a place for political debate will continue to be dissatisfied and disappointed."

While these three young rebels were addressing reporters, hellfire young Tory propagandists were shocking the Conservative Central Office by handing out leaflets denouncing the "skilful censorship" of the conference agenda by Conservative Central Office. It had been going on for years, the leaflet said, and so had "the tedious and dull non-debates."

The rebels were also angered by the exclusion of major controversial subjects, but the poor quality of many of the main debates on subjects like trade, education, unemployment, and the economy.

The DTI, like the Department of the Environment, is too large for a single Minister although Mr Peter Walker, Secretary for the Environment, and his ministerial colleagues are thought by the Government to be a good advertisement.

The possibility of Government changes will excite MPs. Mr Heath would be foolish to ignore the views of many of his supporters in the Commons that the present setup is damaging to the public interest.

It is not clear whether Mr Heath himself wishes to promote speculation. The issue in principle is between those Ministers who accept the "lame duck" doctrine of Mr Davies and those who do not wish to see Conservative representation eliminated totally from the "lame duck" areas.

Scottish oil

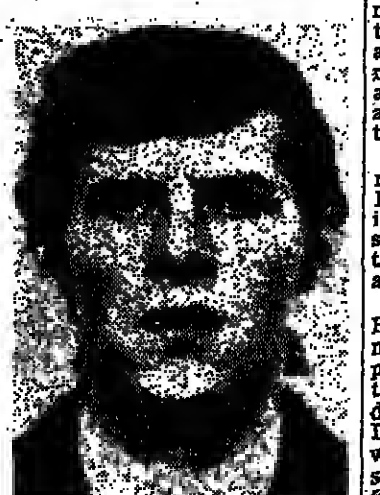
UK Exploration and Production Ltd., operating for Esso, said yesterday it had struck oil in the waters about 125 north-east of Aberdeen, was carrying out flow (Report, page 14).

Rugby test

AND'S Rugby Union touring South Africa in a proposed two-test series against non-white South Africa. The tour will play matches including one (David Frost, page 19).

Recovered

at Bologna yesterday a sixteenth-century red by Vittore Carpaccio, about £330,000 and from a church in the region the previous



Fish mercury level 'too high'

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

Fish from three British coastal areas have been found to contain anomalously high amounts of mercury, according to a report published yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food.

Single samples of fish and shellfish taken from the Thames Estuary, the Mersey Estuary, and Lüne Deep (Morecambe Bay) reveal a range of mercury levels up to five times the permitted level in the United States.

These findings, which will be subject to continued monitoring, have been referred to the Department of the Environment, which is to investigate the sources of contamination and to determine whether they are natural or man-made.

In general, however, the sur-

vey confirms that levels of mercury in foodstuffs are low and that, taken as a daily national average, the amount of methylmercury consumed by people in Britain is below the level at which damage occurs.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Prior, said yesterday that, quite apart from the low general level of intake, "it has not been possible to identify this country any group of persons who as a result of special eating habits have suffered harm from mercury in the diet." To be on the safe side, this must be interpreted as meaning that no clinical symptoms have been detected which, in the case of methylmercury, is not synonymous with "no harm."

Yet the survey contains a number of anomalies which are to be investigated, and in calculating average amounts of mercury from particular foodstuffs, the Ministry has adopted the statistical practice of excluding apparently contaminated samples.

For example, the examination of animal feeds revealed one sample containing 8.1 parts per million mercury—almost 1,000 times more than the average. One sample in 11 of beef kidney and liver turned out to contain 14.0 and 3.0 parts per million respectively—again very much higher than the other samples. That few samples were seriously contaminated is, however, reassuring, and lends some validity to the technique of

assuming a national average daily intake.

The generally higher levels of mercury in tinned tuna are again confirmed, although these levels were lower than indicated by the first investigation, which triggered the major Ministry survey. That this has now thrown up some areas which are by Swedish or United States standards, quite seriously contaminated fully justifies the very careful co-ordinated effort for the completion of its first stage. Four thousand samples have been taken in the past 12 months and this survey of mercury is to be followed by reports on the same samples of contamination by lead and cadmium.

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OVERSEAS NEWS

US lifts surcharge on textiles after Japan curbs exports

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, October 15

The Nixon Administration today lifted the 10 per cent surcharge on non-cotton textile imports from all countries after securing Japanese agreement to limit exports to the United States.

Mr Peter Peterson, the President's assistant for international economic affairs, said shipments from other textile producing nations such as

Britain had increased slowly. Curbs were not necessary. The removal of the surcharge, the first such action by an Administration which had indicated that the charge would not be lifted on a single country, or with one country, follows almost three years of bitter negotiations with Japan. Had agreement not been reached the Administration had

threatened to impose unilaterally the quotas on Japanese imports. A 1968 campaign pledge to protect the hard-pressed Southern textile industry.

However, removal on a selective basis is likely to complicate the Administration's difficulty in answering complaints by other hard-hit countries. Canada, in particular, argues that she should not be an innocent victim of the Administration's new economic plan.

A senior Administration official said removal of the surcharge was not "inconsistent" as textile imports were regarded as being under a quota system.

He said: "The Japanese decision may lead to concessions by Tokyo over revaluation of the yen. The director-general of the Japanese economic planning agency said in Tokyo yesterday that the textile solution cleared the way for full negotiations on currency realignments."

Contrary to more pessimistic prediction, this may mean that, at next week's meeting in Paris of senior Treasury officials from the Group of 10, a serious attempt will be made at discussing figures for new exchange rates.

Perhaps the Group will achieve its goal of setting new parities by mid-November.

The textile agreement could thus be the first knot in the tangled web of international negotiations now under way.

The Japanese textile industry has been resisting limitations on exports to the US for more than three years.

Manufacturers have threatened a political campaign to try to bring down the Government. But, faced with the agreement, the Japanese may also look to other markets, and may intensify their efforts in Europe.

This will not be popular with the EEC countries. Negotiations between the EEC and Japan broke down last summer, and the attempt to rationalise trade between these major blocks may become more difficult.

Mr Kosygin said that every one who wants peace knows that "it is difficult to have without friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union."

"We want all peoples in the world to know that friendship (between the Russians and the Americans) pursues the goal of ensuring progress and prosperity for all nations."

His remarks came during a meeting with eight US governors in Moscow on a State Department tour. In a Soviet newspaper, Mr Kosygin said that the Soviet Union was "not a party to the dispute over the Middle East."

He said: "We will have no secrets, he said."

Pakistan 'on war footing'

FIVE Pakistani army divisions have moved from garrison camps to a war footing along the Indian border and there have been reports of Indian troop movements. Western sources said in New Delhi yesterday. One of the areas where they are concentrated is the Sialkot sector where the frontier runs alongside the main Indian supply route to the Kashmir Valley.

Metro back

METRO workers in Paris were back to normal after a warning from the Prime Minister that the Government would run the trains if the stoppage over pay did not end.

Remanded

DIRECTOR of the Lomro group, Clifford Clarence Bentley (62), was remanded by Johannesburg magistrates until November 30 accused of fraud. He is the fourth Lomro executive to be arrested in South Africa.

In the dark

INDIAN railway chief Mr B. C. Ganguli ended his six-day protest sit-in and returned to his Delhi home after being prematurely retired. "They do things like a jackal which only does things in the dark," he said.

Soviet trade official 'switched sides'

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR

Brussels, October 15 Embarrassed and nervous replies of "no comment" from Belgian Ministries and the Soviet Embassy greeted inquiries here today over a Belgian newspaper's report that Mr Anatoli Tchobotarov, Soviet trade official who disappeared 10 days ago, had defected to the United States.

"La Lanterne" said that Mr Tchobotarov had asked for asylum in an American Embassy, "doubtless in London," and gave the names of between 15 and 25 Soviet officials in Brussels who are either members of the KGB or GRU (the Soviet Union's

military intelligence service). He was said to have been a friend of Leonid Lyalin, who defected to Britain at the end of last month. The Russian car that is assumed to have been stolen by Mr Tchobotarov was found in Zeebrugge a few days after he was reported missing from Brussels. On the same day Mr J. I. de Vries, head of the Tass office here, suddenly left for Moscow.

The Belgian Government is particularly concerned about the broader, political, implications of a defection of this kind, which would mean that the Soviet agents working in the West.

EEC lets fishing issue dangle

From Richard Norton-Taylor: Brussels, October 15

The Common Market countries are going along with Britain's unofficial—but no less clear—request that they should not reach a common negotiating position over access to fishing waters until after the parliamentary vote on EEC entry on October 28.

The principle that the Community's present fisheries policy should be adapted for the four candidates had already been agreed but there is still a great deal of room for discussion. Community officials are agreed that there will be much tough bargaining before a settlement is reached.

The six Common Market ambassadors here had a very much restricted session on the subject yesterday. But fishing policy is not likely to be discussed by the EEC Foreign Ministers when they meet in Luxembourg on Monday. Nor would it be "politically advisable" as one official put it, to discuss the matter with the Norwegians at their ministerial session the following day.

The almost total blackout over this last remaining major issue of the entry talks is not

necessarily due to the Sir's tough line on the question of access to fishing waters. One of the problems is that, from the beginning, Norway was treated as a "special case." The inference that Norway is going to be offered a better deal—notional control over a wider zone—than Britain.

Common Market diplomats sympathise with the British view that no new thoughts on fish should get out before the debate in Parliament. But they are also aware that there is not much time left if the accession treaty is to be signed by the end of the year. The time pressure is more likely to play against them than in their favour.

None of the Six wants the negotiations to get stuck over the fish issue. The EEC's common fisheries policy gives common access for member State's fleets to each other's territorial waters. For a transitional period of five years, the three-mile limit can be restricted to national fleets in areas where the local fishermen might suffer unduly from open competition.

At the Conservative Party conference earlier this week Mr

Rippon, Britain's chief Common Market negotiator, said that Britain should not sign a treaty of accession which would commit the country to the present fisheries policy, "nor would we accept any arrangement which did not satisfactorily protect our legitimate interests."

There is no question of Britain accepting the existing policy unchanged. But the Six are now working on the basis of the Commission's proposals which state that the four entry candidates could decide for themselves what zones they want to keep for their own fleets up to the six-mile limit, for at least five years after entry.

Seeing an opportunity to provide greater protection for her own fishermen, France has so far insisted that any exceptions granted to the four new members should be equally applicable to the existing six. Britain and Ireland have proposed the maintenance of the status quo until after enlargement, while Norway wants a firm commitment from the Six to the effect that she will be able to maintain national control over her whole 12-mile limit.

The fisheries question is dividing both the Six and the candidates. Belgium and Holland want to keep their newly-granted access to French waters, and, together with West Germany, are eager for access to British waters. Alone among the candidates, Denmark has accepted the present fisheries policy as it stands, apart from exceptions for the Faroes and Greenland.

At a recent negotiations session with the Community, Denmark said that as far as she was concerned "it would be an unacceptable disturbance of the balance of advantages" if fish were not treated in the enlargement talks but merely left until later.

According to Community officials, the Six are most likely to offer Norway continued national jurisdiction over its full 12-mile area with the exception of the southern part of the country. Britain, in turn, would keep her 12-mile limit around the Shetlands and Orkneys—but not in the south-west—and maintain existing rights over the six-mile limit for a certain transitional period.

A closed book to Rumania

From NORMAN CROSSLAND

Bonn, October 15 'Hours after the Frankfurt book fair had opened today, representatives of the Rumanian Ministry of Culture closed their stand and left the city. They were protesting against the "illegal publication" of the novel "Ostinato" by Paul Goma.

A visit to the fair by the Rumanian Ambassador to West Germany, Mr Oancea, was cancelled. The Embassy's press attaché, Mr Parvu, said the publication—by Suhrkamp of Frankfurt—was an unfriendly act, and had cast a dark shadow over the relationship between the countries.

Goma, aged 35, spent six years in prison for political offences. He tried in vain to publish a book published in Rumania, and negotiated a contract for the international rights with the Suhrkamp publishing house.

In July, President Ceausescu, after a visit to China, made his "cultural revolution" speech. He said that Rumanian cultural policy had been remarkably liberal, but President Ceausescu put the shutters up. The Minister of Culture was denounced and dismissed. Goma wrote to Suhrkamp renouncing his contract.

The publishers say this decision was inspired by Rumanian authorities. Since then they had written to Goma several times and had invited him to the book fair, but had had no reply.

Before President Ceausescu's speech, Goma had recorded an interview for a West German television programme expressing pleasure that the book was to be published. The interview is due to be broadcast next week.

The book describes Goma's experiences in prison, and contains a great deal of discussion with fellow prisoners about resistance to the terrors of a Stalinist regime.



Professor Simon Kuznets

Development study wins Nobel prize

Stockholm, October 15 Dr Simon Kuznets, a Russian-born American economist and former Professor of Economics at Harvard, today won the 1971 Nobel award for economics. His ideas on available economic statistics going back to the middle of the nineteenth century.

On the basis of this research he developed new methods of measuring the economic development of a nation which have already been used by many Governments in forecasting their nations' economic future.

Professor Kuznets outlined his theories in a major work, "Economic Growth of Nations," published earlier this year.

The Economics award was the second of the 1971 Nobel prizes to be announced. The Medicine prize was awarded yesterday to another American, Professor Earl Sutherland, of Nashville, Tennessee. — UPI and Reuter.

national income and the growth of a nation's economy. While many other economists concentrated on building economic models, Professor Kuznets based his ideas on available economic statistics going back to the middle of the nineteenth century.

He was handed certificates of appreciation from President Nixon and the Army Chief of Staff.

Medina, who had been in the army 16 years and had four years to go to retirement, said he realised he was giving up a lot, but added "I didn't want to be hiding behind a filing cabinet for the next four years."

In Saigon the US military command announced the second biggest withdrawal of troops from Vietnam at one time with the standdown of units totaling 4,650 men. Present US military strength in the country is just below 210,000 men and should reach President Nixon's prescribed ceiling of 184,000 by December 1. — Reuter and UPI

General did not 'cover up'

Washington, October 15

Charges that Major-General John Barnes covered up alleged atrocities in Vietnam reported to him by a colonel have been dismissed, the Pentagon said today.

The allegations were first raised by Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Herbert, who has several decorations and recently had an unfavourable report concerning his efficiency removed from his file. The Pentagon said that an inquiry lasting six months, had led to a report of about 3,000 pages of sworn testimony from 52 witnesses and more than 100 documents and memoranda.

General Barnes had denied that Colonel Herbert ever reported an atrocity to him. Captain Ernest Medina, who resigned from the army after his acquittal on charges of presiding over a massacre of My Lai, was honourably discharged, today and left saying he had no animosity and no hard feelings.

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The committee were rejected immediate spokesmen of the Iraq resistance as "petrified gnomes" and "menial gnomes."

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, October 15 Seventy-eight members of Senate today signed a resolution urging President Nixon to resume delivery of F-4 fighter bombers to Israel, resolution said the move was vital to prevent an imbalance in the Middle East caused by new US deliveries of fighters.

The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, who introduced the resolution, urged Administration to act with delay because "the peace has been kept in the Middle East because of a show of strength."

Senator Stuart Syme (Dem, Missouri) claimed official US intelligence showed that Israel was outnumbered 5 to 1 in number of planes, but Egypt now possessed the modern fighter in the war.

Administration officials reluctant today to act on the statement of Mr Rogers New York yesterday plan an immediate review of Middle East arms situation, the State Department spokesman said.

The statement was described today as a warning to Moscow not to allow the Middle East arms situation to become a reassurance to Israel.

The Administration is extremely reluctant to authorise further deliveries as it believes would put paid to prospects for an interim settlement. It would be forced by the United Nations and domestic pressure into a position it would have no choice.

In spite of these statements Mr Rogers is still hopeful that the peace can be achieved but the grounds the State Dept could give for this today was that both Egypt and Israel have assured Administration recent efforts to continue efforts to continue.

In New York, the Nations investigation committee accused Israel of "most serious violations of human rights" in Arab territories.

The three-man body of the General Assembly of a neutral State of 51 supervise conditions occupied territories.

The committee's spokesman of the Iraq resistance as "petrified gnomes" and "menial gnomes."

Concorde II authorise

Air France has authorised to raise funds two Concorde's and buses, it was stated yesterday. Air France option on eight Concorde's is authorised is not on.

The Minister of Transport, confirmed, confirmed airbuses was due in 1974. Several airlines which were interested.

Three schools of thought on celibacy

The bishops at the synod withdrew again today into 12 small groups to discuss, above all, the prospects of the Roman Catholic Church ordaining married men. These groups will submit their conclusions to the general assembly, probably next week. Their decisions will be put, in the form of a recommendation, to the Pope.

Cardinal Vincente Enrique y Tarazona, Primate of Spain, advised the groups that three trends of thought on celibacy have emerged from synodal speeches.

1. Although theologically possible, the ordination of married men, at present, is neither opportune nor necessary. The Church should try for a better distribution of clergy, let the newly instituted married deaconate expand, and allow the laity to take over more functions.

2. The ordination of priests may be such that it is opportune now, or in future, to consider ordaining married men in some areas. Hierarchies could seek permission in Rome to do this.

3. The shortest and surest way may be such that had in accord with the Pope be authorised to married men to the hood now.

The question of taking over more functions suggested by Cardinal of Winnipeg, is not an posed themes for study

TELEVISION

"AQUARIUS" talks to Alan Bennett and Kenneth More about "Getting On," and looks at Iran behind the celebrations (ITV, 10.45). Last chance to see the end of the tautly serialised "Eyeless in Gaza" (BBC-2, 10.10). Then, Braden returns with an unchanged team, so take it or leave it, to taste ("Braden's Week," BBC-1, 11.20)

BBC-1 9.35 a.m. Square Two. 10.0 a.m. The Big Game. 10.30-10.55 Zanzibar. 11.40 Monkeys Without Tails. 12.40 p.m. Weekend Weather. 12.45-1.10 Grandstand: 12.50 Football Preview: 1.10 Fight of the Week: McCormack v. Dykes: 1.40 National Hunt preview: Racing from Kempton—1.30, 2.0, 2.35 races. 2.10, 2.45 Wyley Horse Trials: 3.10 Rugby League: Britain v. New Zealand: 4.40 Results Service. 5.10 Partridge Family. 5.35 News. 5.45 Bruce Forsyth and the Generation Game: with Vince Fisher, Rosko and Family Couples. 6.30 Film: "Loving You," with Elvis Presley, Elizabeth Scott, Wendell Corey. 8.0 Harry Secombe Show: with Dickie Henderson, Kenneth McKellar. 8.50 Man Called Ironside. 9.40 Frankie Howard: Up Pompeii! 10.10 News. 10.20 Match of the Day. 11.20 Braden's Week: with John Pimm, Esther Rantzen, Ronald Fletcher.

BBC-2 11.55 Conservative Party Conference report. 12.20 a.m. Weather. 12.30-1.00 News. 1.10-1.30 Ask the Family. 1.30-1.40 The Day After Tomorrow. 1.40-1.50 Match of the Day: with Vince Fisher. 12.22 a.m. Weather. Close. ENGLISH REGIONS—12.22 a.m. Regional Weather. Close. 11.15 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Conservative Party Conference: Edward Heath's address. 3.0-4.0 Saturday Cinema: "Valley of Eagles," with Jack Warner, John McCallum, Nadia Gray. 6.00-6.15 Pearly Special. 7.30 News. Sport. Weather. 8.50 Search for the Nile. 8.50 Wide World of Entertainment: Ukrainian Dance Competition. 9.40 Trials of Life: The Handicap. 10.10 Eyeless in Gaza. 10.55 Film Night: Animal Actors. 11.25 News. 11.30-1.00 a.m. Midnight Movie: "Destination Moon," with John Archer, Warner Anderson.

ITV

LONDON WEEKEND

9.25 a.m. RAC Road Report. 9.30 Sesame Street. 10.30 Conservative Party Conference. 11.55 Out of Town. 12.15 p.m. Stringray. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport: 12.55 On the Ball: Racing from Catterick—1.30, 2.0, 2.30 races and Newmarket 1.45, 2.20, 3.0, 3.40 (Champion Stakes) races; 3.10 Angling—Woodbine Challenge; 3.50 Results. Scores: 3.54 Wrestling; 4.45 Results. 5.00 UFO. 5.55 News. 6.0 The Comedians. 6.30 Please Sir! 7.0 Film: "Cast a Giant Shadow," with Kirk Douglas, Yul Brynner, Topol, Frank Sinatra, John Wayne. 9.30 Hawaii Five-O. 10.10 News. 10.45 All our Yesterdays. 12.15 a.m. Glory of Love.

ANGLIA—10.30 a.m. Conservative Party Conference. 12.15 a.m. All our Yesterdays. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport. 5.0 News. 5.30 Pilgrimages. 5.55 News. 6.0 Please Sir! 6.30 Follow that Horse, with David Tomlinson, Cecil Parker. 9.30 Hawaii Five-O. 10.10 News. 10.45 All our Yesterdays. 12.15 a.m. Legend of Jesse James. 12.15 a.m. Reflection.

SOUTHERN—10.30 a.m. Conservative Party Conference. 12.15 a.m. All our Yesterdays. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport. 5.0 News. 5.30 Pilgrimages. 5.55 News. 6.0 Please Sir! 6.30 Follow that Horse, with David Tomlinson, Cecil Parker. 9.30 Hawaii Five-O. 10.10 News. 10.45 All our Yesterdays. 12.15 a.m. Legend of Jesse James. 12.15 a.m. Reflection.

NORTHERN (Grande)—10.30 a.m. Conservative Party Conference. 12.15 a.m. All our Yesterdays. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport. 5.0 News. 5.30 Pilgrimages. 5.55 News. 6.0 Please Sir! 6.30 Follow that Horse, with David Tomlinson, Cecil Parker. 9.30 Hawaii Five-O. 10.10 News. 10.45 All our Yesterdays. 12.15 a.m. Legend of Jesse James. 12.15 a.m. Reflection.

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RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m., VHF

0.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Today. 6.45 Outlook. 7.10 Regional News. 7.30 News. 7.50 Your Farm. 7.40 Papers. 7.45 Outlook. 7.50 Regional News. 8.0 Today: News. 8.45 Papers: Today. 8.50 Weather. 9.0 News. 9.55 Saturday Briefing: 9.55 From our own Correspondent: 9.55 Weekly World. 9.55 Conference Special: Conservative Party. 10.15 Service. 10.30 Study on 4: Vient de paraitre; 11.0 Wiedersehen in Ansbach; 11.30 Affluence and Inequality. (VHF 10.30 Open Forum. 11.5 Mathematics 34: 11.35 Social Sciences 34). 12 noon Sports Parade. 12.55 p.m. Top of the Form. 12.55 Weather. 1.0 News. 1.16 Any Questions? 2.0 Afternoon Theatre: "Woe-maker." 3.0 Weekend Woman's Hour. 4.0 Film: Tina: Flora Robson. 4.30 Pick of the Week. 5.30 Week Ending. 5.55 Weather. 6.0 News. 6.15 Letter from America. 6.30 Desert Island Discs. 7.30 Roy Hudd's Vintage Music Hall. 8.0 Saturday Night Theatre: "Unquiet Conscience." 8.55 Weather. 10.0 News. 10.15 Word in Edgeways. 10.50 News. 11.25 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m., VHF

8.0 a.m. News. 8.5 Avarde: Strauss family. Schubert. Hoesberg. 9.0 News. 9.3 1971 European Festivals.

Debusay, Bartok, Ravel. 11.15 Record Review. 12.15 a.m. Concert: Dvorak, Holst, Strauss, Sibelius. 1.0 News. 1.45 Afternoon Sequence: 1.45 Mozart; 2.10 Debussy; 2.45 Ravel; 3.5 Takemitsu; 4.0 Balakreiv. 4.10 Bach: Concert. 5.5 Week Ahead. 5.30 Stereo, Rock. 6.0 La Rappresentazione Di Anima e Corpa. 7.30 Concert From Leeds: part 1. Dukes,

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£177.85, 68 for £180.50, 69 for £183.15, 70 for £185.80, 71 for £188.45, 72 for £191.10, 73 for £193.75, 74 for £196.40, 75 for £199.05, 76 for £201.70, 77 for £204.35, 78 for £207.00, 79 for £209.65, 80 for £212.30, 81 for £214.95, 82 for £217.60, 83 for £220.25, 84 for £222.90, 85 for £225.55, 86 for £228.20, 87 for £230.85, 88 for £233.50, 89 for £236.15, 90 for £238.80, 91 for £241.45, 92 for £244.10, 93 for £246.75, 94 for £249.40, 95 for £252.05, 96 for £254.70, 97 for £257.35, 98 for £260.00, 99 for £262.65, 100 for £265.30, 101 for £267.95, 102 for £270.60, 103 for £273.25, 104 for £275.90, 105 for £278.55, 106 for £281.20, 107 for £283.85, 108 for £286.50, 109 for £289.15, 110 for £291.80, 111 for £294.45, 112 for £297.10, 113 for £299.75, 114 for £302.40, 115 for £305.05, 116 for £307.70, 117 for £310.35, 118 for £313.00, 119 for £315.65, 120 for £318.30, 121 for £320.95, 122 for £323.60, 123 for £326.25, 124 for £328.90, 125 for £331.55, 126 for £334.20, 127 for £336.85, 128 for £339.50, 129 for £342.15, 130 for £344.80, 131 for £347.45, 132 for £350.10, 133 for £352.75, 134 for £355.40, 135 for £358.05, 136 for £360.70, 137 for £363.35, 138 for £366.00, 139 for £368.65, 140 for £371.30, 141 for £373.95, 142 for £376.60, 143 for £379.25, 144 for £381.90, 145 for £384.55, 146 for £387.20, 147 for £389.85, 148 for £392.50, 149 for £395.15, 150 for £397.80, 151 for £400.45, 152 for £403.10, 153 for £405.75, 154 for £408.40, 155 for £411.05, 156 for £413.70, 157 for £416.35, 158 for £419.00, 159 for £421.65, 160 for £424.30, 161 for £426.95, 162 for £429.60, 163 for £432.25, 164 for £434.90, 165 for £437.55, 166 for £440.20, 167 for £442.85, 168 for £445.50, 169 for £448.15, 170 for £450.80, 171 for £453.45, 172 for £456.10, 173 for £458.75, 174 for £461.40, 175 for £464.05, 176 for £466.70, 177 for £469.35, 178 for £472.00, 179 for £474.65, 180 for £477.30, 181 for £480.95, 182 for £483.60, 183 for £486.25, 184 for £488.90, 185 for £491.55, 186 for £494.20, 187 for £496.85, 188 for £499.50, 189 for £502.15, 190 for £504.80, 191 for £507.45, 192 for £510.10, 193 for £512.75, 194 for £515.40, 195 for £518.05, 196 for £520.70, 197 for £523.35, 198 for £526.00, 199 for £528.65, 200 for £531.30, 201 for £533.95, 202 for £536.60, 203 for £539.25, 204 for £541.90, 205 for £544.55, 206 for £547.20, 207 for £549.85, 208 for £552.50, 209 for £555.15, 210 for £557.80, 211 for £560.45, 212 for £563.10, 213 for £565.75, 214 for £568.40, 215 for £571.05, 216 for £573.70, 217 for £576.35, 218 for £579.00, 219 for £581.65, 220 for £584.30, 221 for £586.95, 222 for £589.60, 223 for £592.25, 224 for £594.90, 225 for £597.55, 226 for £600.20, 227 for £602.85, 228 for £605.50, 229 for £608.15, 230 for £610.80, 231 for £613.45, 232 for £616.10, 233 for £618.75, 234 for £621.40, 235 for £624.05, 236 for £626.70, 237 for £629.35, 238 for £632.00, 239 for £634.65, 240 for £637.30, 241 for £640.95, 242 for £643.60, 243 for £646.25, 244 for £648.90, 245 for £651.55, 246 for £654.20, 247 for £656.85, 248 for £659.50, 249 for £662.15, 250 for £664.80, 251 for £667.45, 252 for £670.10, 253 for £672.75, 254 for £675.40, 255 for £678.05, 256 for £680.70, 257 for £683.35, 258 for £686.00, 259 for £688.65, 260 for £691.30, 261 for £693.95, 262 for £696.60, 263 for £699.25, 264 for £701.90, 265 for £704.55, 266 for £707.20, 267 for £709.85, 268 for £712.50, 269 for £715.15, 270 for £717.80, 271 for £720.45, 272 for £723.10, 273 for £725.75, 274 for £728.40, 275 for £731.05, 276 for £733.70, 277 for £736.35, 278 for £739.00, 279 for £741.65, 280 for £744.30, 281 for £746.95, 282 for £749.60, 283 for £752.25, 284 for £754.90, 285 for £757.55, 286 for £760.20, 287 for £762.85, 288 for £765.50, 289 for £768.15, 290 for £770.80, 291 for £773.45, 292 for £776.10, 293 for £778.75, 294 for £781.40, 295 for £784.05, 296 for £786.70, 297 for £789.35, 298 for £792.00, 299 for £794.65, 300 for £797.30, 301 for £800.95, 302 for £803.60, 303 for £806.25, 304 for £808.90, 305 for £811.55, 306 for £814.20, 307 for £816.85, 308 for £819.50, 309 for £822.15, 310 for £824.80, 311 for £827.45, 312 for £830.10, 313 for £832.75, 314 for £835.40, 315 for £838.05, 316 for £840.70, 317 for £843.35, 318 for £846.00, 319 for £848.65, 320 for £851.30, 321 for £853.95, 322 for £856.60, 323 for £859.25, 324 for £861.90, 325 for £864.55, 326 for £867.20, 327 for £869.85, 328 for £872.50, 329 for £875.15, 330 for £877.80, 331 for £880.45, 332 for £883.10, 333 for £885.75, 334 for £888.40, 335 for £891.05, 336 for £893.70, 337 for £896.35, 338 for £899.00, 339 for £901.65, 340 for £904.30, 341 for £906.95, 342 for £909.60, 343 for £912.25, 344 for £914.90, 345 for £917.55, 346 for £920.20, 347 for £922.85, 348 for £925.50, 349 for £928.15, 350 for £930.80, 351 for £933.45, 352 for £936.10, 353 for £938.75, 354 for £941.40, 355 for £944.05, 356 for £946.70, 357 for £949.35, 358 for £952.00, 359 for £954.65, 360 for £957.30, 361 for £960.95, 362 for £963.60, 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Faulkner says defeat for IRA must not be a long haul

By CHRISTOPHER BARKLEY
The early defeat of the IRA has now become the first priority of both Stormont and Westminster in their approach to the Northern Ireland crisis. This was the message which the Prime Minister, Mr. Faulkner, sought to convey in a speech yesterday in which he said that every step must be taken to deal with the situation without waiting for a long haul.

Addressing a conference of more than 200 Ulster industrialists at Newcastle, County Down, Mr. Faulkner said: "The Governments of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland are not prepared to wait a long time in this security struggle."

Tankers leaked oil

Three trawler skippers have alleged that they saw hundreds of gallons of oil leaked during a transfer operation involving two tankers off the south Devon coast. The report has been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture. The trawler skippers said that they saw the oil being pumped from one tanker to another. They said that the oil was leaking from the hoses and that it was being pumped into the sea. The skippers said that they saw the oil being pumped from the tanker to the trawler. They said that the oil was leaking from the hoses and that it was being pumped into the sea. The skippers said that they saw the oil being pumped from the tanker to the trawler. They said that the oil was leaking from the hoses and that it was being pumped into the sea.

Vessel missed his warning

The radio officer of the 3,000-ton Shell tanker Mactra said at an official inquiry yesterday that he had not received a warning from the other vessel. The tanker was involved in a collision with a fishing boat. The radio officer said that he did not receive any warning from the fishing boat. He said that he did not see the fishing boat until it was too late. The fishing boat was hit by the tanker and sank. The radio officer said that he did not receive any warning from the fishing boat. He said that he did not see the fishing boat until it was too late. The fishing boat was hit by the tanker and sank.

Car firms face more labour troubles

Labour troubles in the Coventry engineering industry over employers' attempts to discontinue a 30-year-old rate-fixing agreement for toolroom workers are likely to come to a head next week with widespread effects on car and engineering factories. The dispute has been going on for more than a month. The full support of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the 8,000 toolroom workers in the area have been holding one-day strikes each Monday to show their disapproval. The employers' association, which represents 60 firms in the district, has now given the

Index' will print censored writing

An organisation to combat censorship around the world is launched in London yesterday under the chairmanship of Lord Gardiner, the former Lord Chancellor. It called itself the Index on Censorship. Its work will be to monitor and report on censorship around the world. It will also try to get past the national authorities, and to ventilate the problems of overt and covert censorship. The first issue will have a short story by the Yugoslav writer, Milovan Djilas, and will examine the "Q" trial and the Sunday Telegraph's secret case. Mr. Scammell said yesterday that the Index would try to remain free of ideological bias. It hoped to set up centres in many countries but would first concentrate on establishing itself in Britain.

Day three



Miss Catherine Rabagliati, aged 86, who pleaded for action for aged people living in 'abject misery'

Doctor attacks drugs bill

The Government was urged to implement a national disability allowance during the debate on the social services bill. The suggestion came from Miss Ann Spokes (Oxford), who said that the new constant attendance allowance, payable from December, was a first step towards providing benefits for a section of the handicapped, but that it should be followed by a more widely based allowance. Miss Spokes was moving a motion which congratulated the Government on its efforts in helping those in need, but the chronic sick, the severely disabled, the elderly, and the families with the lowest incomes. Labour, by contrast, had done little to help these groups, and Labour's inexperience while in office had effectively killed any compassion they might have had for those in need.

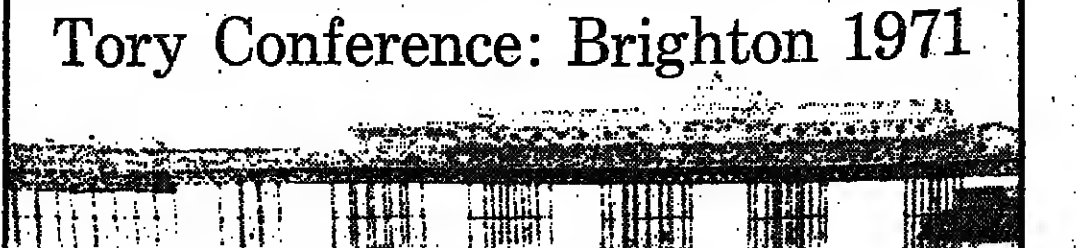
Joseph

home and the wage earner was on low earnings. He had estimated that about 190,000 families, including 30,000 on wage stoppage, would benefit from the Family Income Supplement. This estimate might have been too high, in view of rapidly increasing earnings, but on the other hand his estimate of the cost of the operation at £8.5 millions, made a year ago, might have been too low. Research was now going ahead to find out more accurately how many might be entitled. "Excluding the wage-stopped, there have been 55,000 Family Income Supplement awards up to this Tuesday, which represents a 34 per cent take-up in numbers if our original estimate was correct," he said. Average awards had been much higher than expected. Only just over one-third of the numbers estimated had received an award so far, but two-thirds of the money said to be involved was now being spent at an annual rate. Including the wage-stopped, there were now 80,000 awards, bringing help to families embracing 200,000. About 43 per cent of those estimated had taken up an award, and expenditure was running at 75 per cent of the estimated annual rate. Free milk, welfare foods, prescriptions and dental and optical treatment had been made available in more than 300,000 cases. He said he was determined to improve resources to what he called the "Cinderella sector" of the elderly, the elderly infirm, the handicapped, and the chronically sick. "I think this conference has to face the reality that we can only allocate to the social and health services out of the country's total resources, and unless they grow faster there will always be great stringency on all these services," he said.

This green and unpleasant land

THE PROBLEM of the urban area was not which would dominate but world politics for the rest of the century, said Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary for the Environment, winding up a debate on city life. "For many, their freedom under the law is the freedom to live in one room in an ugly tenement building. For many, their freedom under the law is the freedom to work in noisy, dirty factories, conditions few of us would be willing to tolerate. For many, their freedom under the law is the freedom to live with the back of a slag heap or surrounded by rivers and canals from which they obtain not fish but constant stench." It was the Tory Party's duty to show as much, indeed more, passion in removing the conditions in which crime and delinquency were produced as it showed for punishing those caught committing a crime. There would, perhaps, be as great a contribution to law and order if as many people were sending petitions to eliminate the social and material deprivation from which children went to school instead of university, 30,000 convicted of some crime or act of delinquency, and 150,000 living alone with penurious, unhappiness, and loneliness. There would be 300,000 living in slums or houses desperately needing modernisation, substantial minorities of unemployed, and people suffering from racial prejudice. "These are the true contents of the British cities today and the Conservative Party must never forget it," the Minister declared. But they were entering the most exciting decade of improving the quality of the environment. Investment and facilities would be provided to remove the slums entirely, clear all the derelict land now scheduled, and control air pollution, whether from motor vehicles or industry. The massive investment of £700 millions would be used to clean up rivers during the coming five years. "This may not only tempt the salmon once again up the Tyne and

Tory Conference: Brighton 1971



REPORTS by John Cunningham, Dennis Johnson, Bernard Pratt, and John Windsor. SKETCHES by Gibbard. PHOTO by Frank Martin.

Amery promises an end to slums

PLANNING authorities worsened the housing problem by dragging their feet over the release of land for building, said Mr. Rodney Smith (South-East Essex), proposing the notion. Decisions on planning applications, he said, were taking so long that the rest of the land soaked with every month of delay. This put up the price of housing generally, and he had read of property in his own area where the price had risen from £5,500 to £7,500 in nine months. Councillor David Samuel (Greater London) said that no matter what incentives the Government offered landlords, there would never again be a large-scale private investment in homes for renting, because of the fear of a future Labour Government. No land was left for release in the city centres, where most of the slums were.

Local authorities surrounding the city centres must help relieve some of the tremendous burden of their neighbours by arming some of their population. He suggested that emergency portable bungalows should be built for the homeless on every available strip of derelict land. Mr. Tom Spencer (Vice-Chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students) pleaded for more accommodation for students. The shortage of cheap rented accommodation meant that students were competing for rooms with the weakest members of society.

Mr. Norman Tehbit, MP for Epping, waved a sheaf of letters from constituents who were being prevented from buying their own council-owned homes. He did not ask that all council tenants should have a statutory right to purchase, but no tenant should be gratuitously refused. Councils should make a case for saying no. Mr. Christopher Smith (Hove and Portlady) said that the housing problem was so serious that a few more technicians might possibly be a cheap price.

Mr. Julian Amery, Minister for Housing and Construction, was given a standing ovation after his speech in which he urged local authorities to allow council tenants to buy their houses. He said that he could see no reason why local councils should not clear away all existing slums by 1980 with the help of his proposed clearance subsidy. Overcrowding, too, could be brought to an end in the next decade. Mr. Amery said: "We regard home ownership as desirable in itself. We regard the selling

of council houses as the best way of providing a healthy mix on council estates." He hoped local authorities would take heed of what had been said at the conference. "We shall use our influence to see that they do." In the period of growth lying ahead, it would increasingly be the council's task to act not primarily as council house builders, but to ensure that enough houses were for sale at prices people could afford. Not only Socialist authorities were guilty of refusing to sell council houses. He said he had a little list of Tory authorities which refused to sell. He hoped everyone would help to see to it that it was shorter by the time of the next annual conference. A final moral was needed to clear the slums and overcrowding, improve homes, and give help to people in need. This would never be done if the present "wasteful, indiscriminate and ineffective system of council house subsidising" continued. Under "A fair deal for housing" there would now be a universal rebate or rent allowance system in both the public and private sectors. It would bridge the gap between the fair rent and what a market would be. A married council tenant with two children and an income of £30 a week living in a house where the fair rent was £5 a week would pay less than £4 in rent. If his wage was £16 a week, he would pay less than £1 a week. Some low wage earners would pay no rent at all. Subsidies for slum clearance, hitherto paid only if council houses were built on the land, would be paid for clearance and the local authority would be free to use the cleared site for private or council housing, for parks, playgrounds, for office, shop or industrial development. "This should bring a massive new incentive."

Mr. Amery said: "If we put our minds to it, we can make Britain a nation of home owners."

Road safety code 'has saved lives' look at living

THE NUMBER of children killed or seriously injured on the roads has dropped by 900 since the controversial "Green Cross Code" was announced, said Mr. John Peyton, Minister for Transport Industries. He said the code was introduced to cut casualties among children, and a few people prematurely announced its failure. "Today I can tell you that the casualty figures for children as compared with 1970 were down by 8 per cent in May, 11 per cent in June, and 7 per cent in July," he said. Mr. Peyton said any measure likely to have a significant impact on road safety would involve an intrusion on personal liberty. He realised that restricted parking near junctions or pedestrian crossings, the wearing of crash helmets, and the raising of the motorcycle licence age from 16 to 17 would annoy people. If they saved lives they would be justified. He promised that the Government would do all in its power to encourage schemes for buses only routes and other measures to give buses priority. He said there was nothing sacrosanct about his plans to help the rural transport services, but something had got to be done. On traffic congestion, he said: "If the numbers of cars continue to grow at anything like the present rate so will the weight of the argument for limiting access to city centres where street parking so often makes a mockery of the word 'highway'."

"I rather doubt myself the existence of any basic human rights," he said, "leave vehicles stationary upon space intended for movement, often enough provided at astronomical expense." He believed that Britain must move towards a policy of permitting the growth of families and their loads to the level she could agree with the rest of Europe, but such vehicles must be confined to roads that could accommodate them. There was loud applause when he said that in the next few weeks he would introduce a bill to denationalise Thomas Cook's.

The conference carried a motion from 81 Conservative constituency associations asking the Government to examine the means of communication most appropriate to enable rural areas to make their proper contribution. Mr. Clive Jones (Lambeth Vauxhall) said: "It's not an end to free contraception, it's an end to free love." In the long term a change in attitude and an end to the permissive society was necessary.

Mr. William Whitelaw, replying to the debate, said that Britain had taken a leading role in spreading information about population control in developing countries and had offered a base and some finance for the new United Nations population research centre.

Guardian pamphlet

The Guardian reports of the Conservative Party Conference and leading articles will be reprinted as a pamphlet. This will be available shortly after the end of the conference (price 25p post free) from the Circulation Manager, Room 25, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR; or from the trade counters at 164 Deansgate, Manchester; or 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, WCI. The Guardian pamphlet on the 1971 TUC is also available at 25p, and the Labour Party conference will be available shortly. The Liberal Assembly pamphlet is now out of print.

IT SEEMS ENTIRELY appropriate that Roger Manvell's person rather than to movies but was also wont to compose sermons around those he had seen. Manvell himself has now been a sort of lay preacher on film for close on thirty years. Manvell, one closely interested in the subject immediately postwar must have dipped, at one time or another, into "Film," the book that sold a third of a million copies and first made his name as an author.

That book, or rather paperback, was immediately placed on people's shelves alongside those by Rotha and Pudovkin as one of the very few standard works about the cinema on a serious level that had been published in this country. And shabby old copies of it are still clutched at airports when Manvell is met by hosts slightly uncertain as to whether they are still going to recognise him from the youthful photograph on the back.

"That book," Manvell now says, "has dogged me until I'm sick of it. You see, it really wasn't very good. But at the time it seemed important since there was so little else available. Penelope Houston wrote a much better one a few years later when things had woken up a bit cinematically. Mine was really a wholesale rejection of the artificial world of Hollywood in favour of films that were actually about something important and relevant."

"That, I think, was what was needed at the time. But of course it wasn't the whole story. If a movie wasn't about something we wanted it, and now some people say me, but you stated so many beautiful films. They are quite right. It was one-sided and incomplete. I wouldn't put the same emphasis in the same places now. We have all progressed since then."

Manvell certainly has. Last summer he became the first Doctor of Letters of the University of Sussex for his 25 years' contribution to film studies—the only film man to receive a senior doctorate in this country. In 1970 he was made Commander of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic and had an exhibition of his published works mounted at the Venice Film Festival. He has, quite literally, talked his way round the world without writing and also teaches at Sussex and at the London Film School, where he is head of the history department and a governor.

At 62, he has no thoughts about retiring. He is engaged on several new books, one of them an "Encyclopedia of Film History" with several co-authors and another "Film of the Second World War." "Authors never retire," he says, "their public in the end stops reading them. Anyway, they can't afford to since they have no pensions. When the public lending right business is settled, things might be different. Until then I just have to work ourselves to death."

Manvell is not one of those film buffs with a particular and flexible outlook on the movies. He does not believe in cults, says fashions change every five years or so and each makes its own contribution. "When neo-realism held



picture by Peter Johns

Gospel truth

Derek Malcolm interviews Roger Manvell, the cinema doctor whose books have helped to educate the public to the potential of movies

sway, we needed a Fellini. There is a very good reason why everything goes in cycles. Actually, I really believe that the cinema is improving, will continue to improve and has most of its future ahead of it. For me, the sixties has been the most interesting decade of all. We had been waiting for years to get going, and now we have our teeth into some red meat at last."

Not surprisingly, his claims for the cinema include the statement that it is by far the strongest visual medium, much more powerful even than television, certainly than the theatre. But he adds that its power is constantly dissipated by the mechanics of the industry itself. "The industry's the most reactionary system of getting an entertainment to a potential public that could be devised. If it isn't radically altered soon, nobody will have a chance to bite into that good red meat at all."

His own favourite type of film has changed since the days of "Film." He now prefers the "seriously surreal." Bergman's "Persona," for example. Reanais, late Fellini. He says he wants his imagination challenged in less straightforward more allusive ways. Possibly because of over-familiarity for teaching purposes, he wouldn't necessarily have "Potemkin," "Bicycle Thieves" or "Kameradschaft" on his desert island, important as he still finds them in the history of the cinema.

But is the cinema really improving? "Yes, of course. At any rate if you had come to Hollywood with me in 1952 you would think so. It was in the middle of the McCarthy era and I went on a lecture and sight-seeing tour as director of the British Film Academy. But I also arrived knowing that I had signed the British declaration in favour of the Hollywood Ten and it was soon made quite clear to

me that I was persona grata with certain powerful elements. "It was so bad that the mere fact that you expressed a desire to see Charles Chaplin was appalling to these people. There was a quite palpable sense of fear around and the industry was divided into those who possessed a blasé security of the 'Mother Hollywood' has been good to me" variety, and those who actually shut the door before they dared ask you 'How have you been to see today?' I doubt if this could ever happen again, at least in America, here or in Western Europe. And once you have seen that sort of thing, you never forget it. Of course the cinema is in a better condition now."

But isn't there still much censorship to contend with? "Yes, and I am very much an anti-censorship man. I'm for showing a work complete or not at all. In other words I would prefer, if it

has to be done, to censor the audience rather than the film. But we have to admit, if we are being honest with ourselves, that the incapacity of the educative system of the world is also involved. That some films which are perfectly harmless to some may well be deeply disturbing to others."

"Censorship boards are not always autocratic and despotic bodies. Some, as I have said, do know from my travels in 40-odd countries, are made up of nice, ordinary puzzled men. How, for instance, do you show 'Virginia Woolf' to semi-literate villagers in Asia? I can remember the fuss there was in the West Indies when I tried to show 'Saturday Night and Sunday Morning' there. The abortion scene, the board said, was quite out of the question. I had an enormous fight with them about it. I recall schoolgirls besieging me waving copies of D. H. Lawrence. Yet I can quite see now what that frightened board was worried about. Such a film would undoubtedly have caused a profound shock. What were they to do?"

"And what are we to do faced with extreme cases of cruelty and violence on the screen? Do we just condemn and turn the other way? Or do we ban sadism? After all, we have the torturing of animals in real life. The whole situation is not as easy as some liberals would have us believe. I wish, as an avowed liberal, I knew the answer."

Such problems concern him more than most people not just because of his lifelong interest in the arts. In collaboration with Heinrich Fraenkel he has written a number of books on the Nazi phenomenon, including biographies of Goebbels, Goering, Hess, and Himmler, which have brought him into close contact with organised cruelty at its most sophisticated level. These books, he thinks, could well survive him more usefully than anything he has put down on paper about film.

Work during the war with the film division of the Ministry of Information first got him interested in the mechanics of this kind of tyranny. At that time he used to show captured German films. "I came to realise that the only thing that could usefully be done after the war was to try to treat the Nazi phenomenon rationally and objectively, and to do this, he knew, individually in this light. We didn't feel the subject was anything like exhausted and we did feel that it could all just happen again. The only hope of combating such evil is to look at it fairly and squarely in the face. He has in preparation a book on "The Hundred Days to Hitler," and also a longer term project to take on biographies of seventeenth and eighteenth century actresses as a follow-up to his biographies of Ellen Terry and Sarah Siddons. This is the third string to his bow as a writer, though his work has also included scripts of documentaries, films, plays and programmes for radio and television. He has also had two novels published. One way and another, it doesn't look as if his public are going to retire him just yet.

GARDEN'S QUESTION TIME

As a new season opens Gavin Barrett reports on the troubled future of the Royal Opera House

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden, thrives on tradition. Time, non-arrival of Peter Hall to be director of productions is regarded in so quarters as a bloodless victory for immutability over the Opera House. Certainly, since it is not known what changes he would have wrought it is idle to speculate on how many it would have been smashed. However, Mr Hall's decision left the management and the new musical director, Clive Davis, with the problem of creating a detailed programme to sustain the Opera House for the next two years. The theory behind the decision: seek a resident producer was obvious to provide a greater degree of continuity and coordination. Control in the of creating a definable house style, personal imprint. It is hardly surprising that Mr Hall decided that the Opera House would demand more than he could afford, but there is feeling at Covent Garden that no will be too keen to try the experiment. Indeed, John Tooley, the general manager, doubts whether the man really exists anywhere, but fact that there has been such thin marks an acknowledgment of the need for a clear statement of values objectives.

Since the war, to sing at the R. Opera House has become a major ambition and achievement of the part of any singer. Understand it is the major goal of young British singers, but there is little enough for them to achieve this goal, lack of any small opera-house experience has often ruined the ambition of young British singers, unless succeed in joining a Continental company and return to the opera after years abroad and after establishing a reputation. One of the prime ambitions of the Garden's management is to improve the R. Opera House, the Covent Garden redevelopment plan includes the vision of a smaller, 1,200-seat theatre where opera may be given on a more intimate scale and younger singers.

The other pressing problem is the Garden is becoming less able afford the services of the great stars. Massive inflation in fees throughout the world has nowhere been felt than here.

The first part of the redevelopment scheme includes improvements to present theatre; the second, provision of the second theatre proper rehearsal facilities. Shook redevelopment through a plan and this is at least six or seven years ahead, the Royal Opera House, the unrivalled leader in Europe, the sort of modern opera that is a tiny small-scale will at last be in the right surroundings.

HAIRY SCARY, HAIRY HOARY

radio reviewed by Gillian Reynolds

THE FIRST radio play I heard by Don Haworth was "There's No Point in Arguing the Toss" which was about two lads who had the problem of their father who had dropped dead on the Ghost Train and had to be got home somehow. It was a very funny play as well as being extraordinarily touching. There was a strong dramatic contrast between the bizarre situation and the rich realism of the characterisations and dialogue. On October 8 his latest play, "Simcocks Abound Across the Earth," went out on Radio Three and it was interesting to see how Mr Haworth had reversed his dramatic devices.

The situation seemed, initially, normal enough. A young man inherits a large old house and brings his girlfriend to see it. But with the property goes Simcocks, a weird sort of ancient retainer played by that all-round Mr Macabre of the medium, Freddie Jones. Simcocks's whole style was eerie and as the play progressed, got steadily eerier. The shadow of Simcocks's mysterious presence slowly engulfed over the situation and the dialogue until the nightmare finale was reached.

My reaction to the play was curiously dual. The people and the situation did not convince me in the immediately recognisable way that previous plays of Mr Haworth's like "The Illumination" of Mr Shannon and "We All Come to the End" have done. If one listened to the speeches in "Simcocks" as separate entities, an easy thing as both Mr Jones and Rosalind Crutchley as his wife had these maniacally twisting diatribes to deliver, one thought if the hero believed this he'd believe anything.

But at the same time there was an emotional reaction building up which was all together less rational and more committed to the petrifying progress of the play. The ear might not credit that the hero could be driven to the point where the pattern of the Simcocks but the pit of the stomach told one quite a different story. This wasn't radio painting pictures or even sculpting sounds, this was radio

creating an extraordinary extra response, a separate emotional dimension. Mr Haworth has shown before his scoping gift for suggesting menace but in the past he has done it to underline a very humane sort of humour. The audience reacts gratefully to having the terror taken out of the unexpected by a laugh, to see the misery lifted out of humiliation, disappointment, or disillusion by the revelation of the ridiculous. In "Simcocks" it was the other way about: we were pushed deeper and deeper into the absurd without the benefit of humorous release. It is a style one finds in Nathaniel West and in Eastern European writers and a very potent style it is too, particularly on radio where menace mushrooms in the pauses between words when the emotional climate is right.

The most difficult thing to describe when one is writing or talking about radio is the tone of a programme. On Radio Manchester last week, "Humour, Simcocks—as Long as You're Well," was quite unlike any radio programme I have ever heard. It was, as may be guessed, an examination of Jewish humour which covered some of the same ground as Tony Aspler's excellent Radio Four documentary almost two years ago.

It incorporated a variety of truly ancient gags, some of which I have previously heard applied variously to English, Irish, and American situations although here they were all adjoined as evidence in the case for the uniqueness of Jewish humour. But it was the tone of the programme, the peculiarly intimate address of the presenter, Julius Emmanuel, to his audience which so engaged me.

It did not sound like a boiled down Radio Four offering, a budget straitened adult education piece shoved on to fill an off-peak space in their schedules. It was an illustrated essay with a style completely of its own and even though I knew half the material by heart it entertained me richly. I could have argued with a lot of what was asserted but as the producer might have said this, schmeis— as long as you're laughing.

review

QUEEN'S THEATRE

Michael Billington

Getting On

ALTHOUGH LESS technically ambitious than that buoyant satirical extravaganza, "Forty Years On," Alan Bennett's wry and witty new comedy is about precisely the same subject: decline and decay. Its hero is a grizzled Labour politician grotesquely accepting the fact that both his private passion and public concern are on the wane; and behind him there is a heartfelt lament for the new England of ubiquitous transistors, steak houses, trendy bric-a-brac, car-idolatry and unfocused youthful idealism.

But as with Osborne (whose passion for England he shares) what strikes one about Bennett is his fascinatingly ambivalent attitude to his characters and themes. Thus you feel he endorses his hero's pre-McLuhan preoccupation with words, his respect for past achievements, his love of order and ceremony; yet he also remorselessly exposes his habit of labelling everything he doesn't understand and his penchant for using human beings as pegs for political theories. Similarly Bennett's attitude to England is not one of unthinking nostalgia but simply horror at the fact that social change has to be accompanied by the creation of a grilling and griddle, motorway-jammed, pre-packed civilisation.

The weakness of "Getting On" is that Bennett stores up too much of the incident to the end: in particular, a mother-daughter reconciliation and the revelation that the hero's homosexual "pal" is being brutally forced out of his constituency. But although the slow-fuse technique is carried much too far, the play is still packed with authentic Bennett gag-lines. Can't have pools in the Conservative Party—no seat would be safe—, paints a gruesomely convincing picture of the horrors of family life and also tackles fundamentally serious issues in a comic form. It also gives a finely etched production from Patrick Garland and accurately observant performances from Kenneth More as the disillusioned politician, Mona Washbourne as his gaily lecherous mother-in-law and Terence Jones as the eternal, over-domesticated graduate wife.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

The Traitor

YOU REMEMBER those old films where the crook—let's say Joe Arpeggio—goes on up and up the stairs or scaffolding or catwalk or fire escape backwards. While the cops come after him sideways, shouting "It's all up,

Arpeggio." Which indeed it is. Up and up.

All of which has nothing much to do with The Traitor, first in the new Thursday play series, except that Dennis Potter is often age to have seen that sort of film and there was something about the pressmen cornering the traitor on the top floor of a shabby skyscraper in Moscow which recalled the classic Cagney confrontation.

Up there, loquacious with whisky but gagged by a stammer, the traitor sprays them with tormented talk and then falls, out as you half expect from the balcony, but flat on his face on the floor.

It was a strongly poetic play with Blake and Bellow and Keats and Tennyson and torrents of poetical Potter. And the part of the traitor was a formidable aria for John Le Mesurier. Until I heard the play trailed on BBC-1, I had never heard Le Mesurier's name pronounced (Mesurier, apparently), and yet I don't remember a time when he wasn't around playing, say, a funny Russian general in The Baby and the Battleship. Cursed with so Hamlet-like a face, he seems to have been coerced into comedy. This, his Hamlet, was worth waiting for.

Potter is a peculiarly televisual playwright. Because of the intimacy of his writing, no medium brings it home to you quite so literally as television. I am sometimes half surprised to see no blood stains on the floor in that corner where men die in my living room, or, as fits the form, a passionately personal. His childhood, always the father, the school and the child. Stand Up, Nigel Barton, the title of one of his best plays, was an order to a child in class. And nothing in The Traitor bleeds quite so freely as the scene with the child and the sarcastic sadist schoolmaster.

And then, of course, there is his abber technique. The old newsreel, the new newsreel, the children singing, time past, present and to come as cleverly played into the play that I heard myself say involuntarily: "Oh, let me try." And I should not. The complex cutting should not have shown. I thought, to paraphrase Morecambe, that you could see the drawing.

On Thursday Le Mesurier up to his eloquent eyeballs in pink elephants and White House. Next week's play, Edna, the Inebriate Woman. Not perhaps a series for the serious drinker.

BIRMINGHAM

Gareth Lloyd Evans

First Impressions

THE NEW Birmingham Repertory Theatre has opened with at least one firm acceptance of tradition—it has an immense front curtain! Indeed, with its orchestra pit and vast stage the older theatregoers back to the ballycon nights. The opening night of a new handsome theatre is not an occasion to probe too deeply into its and and maybes, but to record that the future months will fascinate many theatregoers as they watch how flexible this stage is and how the enterprising Peter Dews will use it; certainly an extremely hygienically well-behaved horse in the present production averted well at least for spectacular moving livestock.

Mr Dews has pulled his first surprise by choosing a musical version of

"Pride and Prejudice" called "First Impressions" for his first production. Unlike the opening of the first Rep in 1913 there are no specially written brave-sounding verses spoken by the famous, but a somewhat more musical energetically and skilfully performed by a virtually unknown company. Only blazing faith will see any resemblance between this piece and Jane Austen's original, but it gives the company a chance to show off some sprightly dancing, well-to-do individual and choral singing, and a very pleasing brand of comedy only a guffaw or two short of pantomime. If I name no names it is because, on such a night, everyone concerned deserved goodwill and good wishes. The time to assess this new theatre will come later.

FRIENDS HOUSE

Meirion Bowen

Victor Yoran

VICTOR YORAN, the Moscow-born cellist who came to live in Israel, where he already has made a reputation, has many strengths as a soloist. He impresses not so much as a technician as a musician with considerable communicative power. He is not an extrovert performer like Rostropovich, but operates from a basically reserved standpoint that can yield to fiercely passionate outpourings when the music draws him that way.

In his recital at Friends House, in London's Euston Road on Thursday Yoran took on an exhausting pro-

gramme. The first half was given over to works originally intended for a five-stringed instrument—Bach's unaccompanied Suite No. 5 in C minor, and Schubert's "Arpeggione." Sonata for cello and piano—and the second half featured two testing contemporary pieces: so that Yoran was extended throughout. He responded best, early on, to the quieter, meditative movements of the Bach—the Sarabande (a fine example of what Stravinsky would call "pure interval music") and the second of the two Gavottes. Here, and in the Schubert generally, his constant grasp on the formal articulation of the music made for unalloyed pleasure: each phrase, or comma, or climactic assertion, obtained the mode of delivery it deserved. He was well served by his accompanist, Shula Doniach, in the Schubert. Together, they made one relish the composer's habit of turning the most naively predictable melody into an extended lyrical flight that descends through utterly felicitous harmonies towards its point of rest.

Yoran exhibited less control over his tone in more powerful sections, allowing in roughness of a sort that often destroyed the cohesion of the melodic line in the Bach. His rhythm was also affected, notably in the final Gigue, which was very awkwardly handled. But some of these apparent defects fused into a style of delivery appropriate to the Concerto for solo cello by Gennadi Banchishnikov with which Yoran ended. This was a three-movement composition commissioned in 1962 by Rostropovich. It exploits most aspects of cello technique, but is much too long, overworking most of its thematic ideas, and creating only a diffuse structure. There were moments when its slightly folksy rawness evinced a favourable response, especially when Yoran really let fly.

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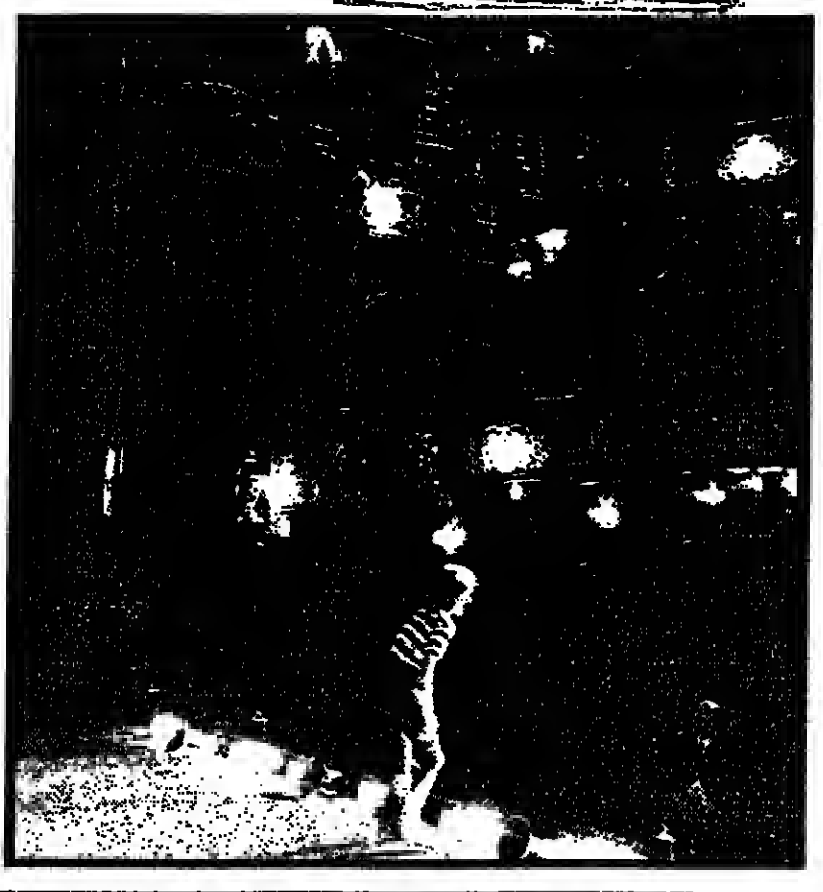
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Don't put your daughter on the dole, Mrs Worthington

HUGH HEBERT looks at the acting profession in the shadow of Mr Carr's Act



ing this point. But in fact some people are coming into the profession from this kind of course.

And why not? No one appears to want a situation in which only those with an approved form of training can become an actor; nobody, at least, will admit to wanting that, neat though the solution might be. Theatrical history is too full of those who made it without it.

Enter the managers. Because, apart from the hopefuls on the outside looking in, they have the biggest interest in keeping the entry to the profession as wide as possible. Their skill is to pick winners, and the wider the choice the better the odds. Their problem is costs, and new talent is cheaper than experienced talent. This is a crude simplification of their position, but both factors are crucial in their approach to the control of numbers.

This does not mean that they want to go back to the jungle. Management in general, and the managers in the subsidised reps, who have been most affected by Equity's cutback, would almost certainly opt to keep some kind of Equity agreement. But there are grunts and moans that suggest they will want to go back to the union and ask for a bigger quota. The agreement between Equity and the reps runs until next spring. And by then the effect of the Carr Act should be clearer. By then too the impact of the cutback on entry to the reps may be sensed in the drama schools. At the moment the drama schools report that virtually all of their recent graduates have been placed in jobs. But some at least expect difficulty next year. The whole situation, in fact, could go back into the melting pot.

If it does, this might be the moment for the kind of inquiry that Equity envisaged, and which the managers in schools and among the repertory managements now might support. The union is concerned about numbers of people and weeks of work available—and ultimately with earnings, for fewer actors working more regularly could clearly earn more without costing the managements an extra penny. The major schools are concerned about the possible dilution of standards if too many people are trained under conditions unrelated to the professional standards of the theatre. And the managers (especially of the subsidised reps) should also be concerned about standards if the wider choice they will probably ask for is not to be made from worse material. Whether they agree to join forces and invite an outside inquiry or not, the feeling is stronger now than at least they should get round a table and try to forge some kind of sensible structure for training and employment in the theatre.

What might emerge is nobody's guess. The nearest to a formed idea to be found now is that some global figure might be agreed for entry into the theatre, and that a large proportion of that should come from people trained in a recognised school leaving a quota for untrained geniuses at large.

It would be, according to your viewpoint, a Utopian or an authoritarian arrangement. And it might even make the problem of the Industrial Relations Act irrelevant. But until—or unless—some agreement is reached, it is that Act that will preoccupy Equity. Curtain call, please, for Mr Carr.



Dennis Barker in America

Armpit security

STANLEY, SIX FEET tall and with a bulge under his left armpit, is an increasingly important part of American life. He is 28, and doing a job he will almost certainly not still be doing when he has reached 38. He works shifts of up to 16 hours, must not drink eight hours before he goes on duty, is working his way up to a judo black belt, thinks his wife worries too much and tries to visit his mother as much as he can. The bulge under his left armpit is a rumoured SS revolver. Stanley fills in where state and federal resources stop short. Stanley is on bodyguard duties with a private security firm.

Such firms report a steady increase in business over the past year. "People take more notice of threats now," said an executive with one firm. "Whereas a year ago they might have laughed, today they aren't laughing. You must remember this—it isn't only the number of bodyguards that have gone up, it's the actual number of threats."

Right—except, perhaps, for Stanley, who is having to take his gun with him on an increasing number of assignments. Currently he is wearing shorts and cycling a few feet behind three children whose father, a wealthy industrialist, received a threat that he might be kidnapped. He is part of a team guarding both father and children. Some of the team follow Daddy into work, while others go with the children to school. If the children go by car, Stanley is in the car. If they cycle, Stanley cycles behind them, dressed like a respectable commuter, who just happens to like the exercise.

At weekends when they want to cycle in the park, Stanley puts on shorts and rides about 20 feet behind them, somehow still managing to have his gun with him. Guns are carried automatically if you are on duty for a private threat, though action-men for respectable agencies are told to use them only with some regard for passers-by.

Altogether, guarding the pop groups—the other segment of the personal protection business—is the major security organisations—has become almost relaxing by comparison, though in the event it may prove rougher. Virtually every top pop group in the US employs at least one security firm on every band date. They are there to protect the instruments and the players, keep unwanted fans out of hotel bedrooms and prevent too many clothes being torn off performers' backs.

For this sort of work, guns are not carried. "They can work against you," said an operative. "You can't use a gun at a pop concert, but they can get snatched off you and used against you. Since pop has become more drug-orientated, you never know what some joker is going to pull."

However, if a bodyguard, or anyone else, gets himself killed at a pop concert, it is still likely to be an accident or at least a fluke. The position as far as the other two main categories who seek private protection—businessmen and attorneys—is not so certain. An increasing number of threats are being made against such people, and for reasons which would have seemed far removed from killing matters five years ago—such as rent increases.

The owner of an apartment block who allegedly hadn't done sufficient repairs recently received a telephone threat to his life. He took it seriously enough to go to a private security firm. For several weeks after this, he and his family were surrounded by four people who were all rather like Stanley—inconspicuous, conscientious and armed. When the apartments owner went to the office, one bodyguard sat in the car with him and one drove behind in another car. The second driver went ahead into the office and checked it, having previously inspected the customer's own car—wheels, undercarriage, and bodywork.

Both men left the scene and the threatened man was actually in the office, but went through the same routine in the evening when they escorted their charge home. One stayed on duty all night outside the house, another stayed on duty all night inside the house. They communicated with each other by two-way radios. The house itself had five "panic buttons" installed, the merest touch on which might send out a general alarm. It might almost have been a fire alarm, but the house repairs.

The same sort of routine is a common drill for bosses who have been threatened because of alleged complaints over working conditions. What the security firms call the "labour-related" threats are becoming an increasing part of the social scene, though they tend to be underplayed because of the possibility of friction with unions. Often the alleged grievances do not, and could not, concern any union at all, because they are either personal or imagined, as when a man thinks that a production line has been altered specifically in order to persecute him.

In these circumstances, men like Stanley take on an increasing importance. Reputable security firms vet would-be operatives very carefully indeed and the big firms like Burns International and Pinkertons, the largest one of all with 30,000 operatives in the US and Canada, go right back to the High School background and automatically turn away applicants who turn up in low hats looking for slinky blouses.

It is somewhat reassuring that the quos of private bodyguards seldom go off. Mr Ronald R. Schmidt, assistant director of investigations of Pinkertons, estimated that only 5 per cent of a bodyguard's work consisted of guidance to the client about safety precautions the client should be taking to protect. "But I can't remember one of our operatives having to shoot," he said. Like other private security men, he believes that the very presence of an operative is a deterrent. It is an unassailable, and very convenient, philosophy for the burgeoning private personal security business.

The forty-nine year itch



THE TERRY COLEMAN INTERVIEW

Portrait of George Axelrod by Frank Arlin

GEORGE AXELROD is a most successful American writer. He wrote "The 49th Year Itch," both the play and the film. He wrote the screenplays of "The Apartment" and "Breathless at 40." He has written jokes for Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis. He has written numerous television and radio scripts. Now he has written a novel, whose publishers say on the dust jacket that here is a man who has outwitted much of his generation as any man could hope.

He lives in London because it is less expensive and is now in a nice flat in Eaton Square, where he is surrounded by his collections ofuff boxes, erotic pictures, and ramic representations of Napoleon's arshals. The day we met, he had at returned from a writers' convocation in Chicago and was so he said, ill a little bit crazed by the jet ght.

The convocation was mainly made up contributors to "Playboy" magazine. There were Tynan, and J. S. ritchett, and Schlesinger, and V. K. abravain, and Art Buchwald, and now Art? It was a Hugh Hefner venture, and everything was free. First class air tickets for writer ad companion, free hotel, and free ad: just sign the tab in any restaurant in Chicago and send it to Mr. Hefner. And drink. Mr. Hefner drank great. Mr. Axelrod, by nature, bnt put 10 together and he cannot imagine ow much booze was drunk. Still, after gets it cheap buying wholesale at his clubs. But the convocation must, ys Mr. Axelrod, have cost a million dollars.

What did they all do? There was a seminar on politics in 72. Five sexologists, including one who makes his living going round testing on sex cases, gave opinions on the future of sex. There was a seminar on paranoia, the New Urban Life Style. It took three days.

And what did Mr. Axelrod, do? Well, nobody asked him to take part anything. But he never could resist the airplane trip. And besides, he wanted to interest Mr. Hefner in making a movie from his new novel.

Mr. Axelrod is an anecdotal talker, times rather like a character out of one of the better comedy shows on American TV, the ones with canned laughter, so at this point, apropos the chance of long jet flights, he related the time he flew from California to Brussels for one day to see Julie Andrews about an idea for a film. It was the one day she wasn't working. Well, he arrived in Brussels but his luggage did not, and he only had the rousers he had down in. He sent these to be pressed, giving them to a said who spoke only Flemish. He never ut them back. When the time came to see Miss Andrews he had to phone



the film company office, and the only trousers they had to spare were World-War-One aviator's trousers, because they were shooting a film about World-War-One aviators. So he wore those. The film idea fell through.

But now, about his novel. It is called "Where Am I Now—When I Need Me," and tells the picaresque story of Harvey Bernstein—failed novelist, failed poet, failed husband, failed drunk, failed suicide. What I wanted to ask Mr. Axelrod was this: why should a successful writer of screenplays write a novel at all, because unless you are Graham Greene or Irving Wallace, quite the least likely way of making money by writing is to write a novel? So why?

He said the motion picture business was not what it was. Two projected films had fallen through, so he thought he would write an original screenplay. He often started a screenplay by writing a piece of prose in the first person. Perhaps it would be one and a half pages or 20 pages. That was it. If it was good, he would write it. If it was not, he might make it a novel. Besides, it had become too rowdy and sexually explicit for a film.

Well, this novel has only just been published in England, but in America 40,000 copies have already been sold at \$5.95, and Mr. Axelrod and his wife toured 36 American cities promoting it. He says that at times it felt as if Mr. and Mrs. Dostoevsky were setting off in a sleigh with an armful of "Brothers Karamazov" to sign copies at an author's luncheon in Minsk.

Mr. Axelrod has a natural fellow feeling for Dostoevsky, since his (Mr. Axelrod's) grandfather came from Russia. Mr. Axelrod himself was born in New York City in 1922, which he says was a good year for getting born. Mayor Lindsay is a 1922 man. Mailer (1923) missed it by a year. Axelrod's father built and sold houses, but his heart was in the theatre: he had written Varsity shows with Oscar Hammerstein when they were both at Columbia. The young George did not finish high school, but went into summer stock as an assistant stage manager. The show he was working with came into New York, and at 18 he was stage managing a Broadway production.

He began to write for radio. His career was interrupted for a while to enable him to become one of the few who retained for three and a half years the rank of private, US Army, and then after the war he returned to writing. His real break was with his first play, "The Seven Year Itch," and then came the glories of Hollywood. As 20th Century-Fox says in its hand-outs, Mr. Axelrod is one of the few "triple-threat" men in the movie business. This means he can write, direct and produce a movie, if necessary all at the same time. The Hollywood hits,

as it happens, are easily the best in his novel.

How necessary, I asked, was extravagance? He replied that it had been the downfall of Hollywood.

But wasn't a certain extravagance—of which the most flagrant English example that comes to mind is the Covent Garden opera—sometimes necessary to the style of a production? He thought it depended. In films, he regarded no expense as extravagant that showed up on the screen. Then you got your money's worth. But he did not think it necessary to spend half a million dollars on a star's dressing room.

How much would he spend on a dressing room for someone really special? Say for Ava Gardner? "For Miss Gardner, if she wished a caravan and the whole business, I think she could have it. Well, you could spend—\$25,000." But he made the point that he had never directed Miss Gardner.

But, I asked, he would have done the same for Miss Andrews?—Surely. Of course.

Mr. Axelrod gave me another drink and told me jokes about President Nixon and President Truman and the president of United Artists. He said he would never get used to English titles of rank, and asked my advice on the proper way to ask a butler, who answered the telephone, whether the marchioness was at home; and how to introduce the Hon. Mr. X to a Dame [of the British Empire]. We also got round to the Bunny Club in Park Lane.

Now I said this place was all very well, but noisy. He said the VIP room was excellent, and they ran a very nice honest gambling game. I still said it was noisy. He said it was noisy because it was crowded, and it was crowded because it was popular, and it was popular because it was good. And he hoped his book was popular too. He was, he said, in the business of being popular. And then this most successful of popular writers philosophised about popularity. "The saddest thing I think in the world," he said, "is to be a commercial writer who isn't commercial. That's too sad. It's like writing popular songs that aren't popular. Sad thing... I know a lot of people who struggle to write for money and don't make very much money doing it. Like being a prostitute without customers. There's the lovely prostitute with heart of gold—and no takers. That's so sad. If you struggle to be commercial and then aren't. To sell your soul to the devil and not get any money for it. By God, that must be the saddest thing. [Pause]. But [very soberly] I've never felt I was selling my soul to anybody."

"Where Am I Now—When I Need Me" by George Axelrod, published by Andre Deutsch, £1.50.

'The carp fisher cannot cast and recast... the bait lies still and, with great luck, a fish will come along and with a suck and a swirl, take it down and dash for the fortress of lily pads, roots, willows, or reeds.'

Cunning for carp

Angling by Anthony Pearson

AUTUMN is the best time of the year for carp fishing. Never mind how the summer has been or how the winter will be, there is good sport in those dewy, almost frosty mornings and on fast-closing nights when the air is full of nidges and gathering chill. Perhaps the carp know that winter is coming and feed so much harder; for there is rarely sign of them once the frosts are persistent unless you have the patience to fish deep water or places like the warm-water cut on the Nene at Peterborough where htrated water is discharged from industrial pipes into the river.

The carp there are beautiful: big, heavy-scaled brays, golden like the burnished mirrors wall plates that were popular in the twenties. Every time I see one of those plates I think of big carp. They are the same shape. When a carp comes into the net dripping water it looks newly polished. It is short and deep. Most other good fish, really hard-fighting fish, are long and slim, streamlined for speed. But the carp is all muscle. A slugger. Like a heavy-weight. He has to stand and fight in a close circle and a big carp picks his own ground with care. No matter how clever you are or think you are and in spite of all your fine, highly mechanised tackle, the odds are not in your favour. Eight times out of ten you are going to sit back with your heart pumping, the loft split-bamboo rod limp in your hand, and the 12lb-head restraint monofilament line froyed and snapped through a rapid and abrasive passage through a tangle of roots and weeds which is the carp's home and his patch of defence. his redoubt.

The carp fisher, examining his shattered tackle, feels disappointment but not regret. He settles back and thinks again, knowing that each time the fish wins it makes the fisher's victory greater and sweeter. And since the carp fisher is equal to the carp in cunning, his superior man's intellect and angling skill will make him the final winner in spite of everything.

The battle between the carp fisher and the carp is a battle of personalities; both fish and man are temperamentally very similar (following on the notion that owners look like their pets or vice versa). The carp is cunning, moody, physically powerful, solitary, and loves the beginning and the ending of the day when the sky and the water are most tranquil and the world is beautiful. The carp fisher is also cunning but he adds science to his natural talents; he is anti-social except in the company of other carp fishers, comes in a variety of shapes and sizes but is essentially a physically fit man, smokes a pipe or chalo-smokes cigarettes depending whether his solitary mood stems from a slow or high nervous reaction, and has the soul of the artist which stirs a deep appreciation for the nature all around—when he can take his eyes from the bite indicator on the ledger rod or the float-crut lying dead beneath the willow tree.

Unlike the trout angler, the surf-caster, the salmon spinner, or the marlin explorer, the carp fisher casts out his line and waits until the bait should come along and be duped into accepting the bait. He is immobilised while destiny rumbles here and there with heavy splashes or great long bow-wakes from extended dorsal fins. He cannot cast and recast, lengthening his line to the rise like a fly fisherman. His bait lies still and, with great luck, a fish will come along and with a suck and a swirl, take it down and dash for the fortress of lily pads, roots, willows, or reeds.

But the bad days, or at least the fish-less days, are many more than the good days, and if the carp fisher were induced to write a diary it would be a work of taut nerves and hallucinations: the concentration on a floating crust, a ledger indicator or a flat quill float can be great enough to make all these things utterly invisible.

The utter tranquillity makes the monastic life of carp fishing tolerable and, considering the enthusiasm of the carp fisher, a good deal better than any other pastime, sporting or otherwise. Carp show a marked preference for water in areas which are almost a cliché of the Perfect English Setting. The best carp waters are in the Home Counties, Herefordshire, and the West Country, although there are some good pools in Cheshire and Shropshire. The very best of these good pools are small, shallow, very weedy, and rich in algae. Usually they support only carp, or carp and tench. In water inhabited by boards of small coarse fish or other species, the competition for food is fierce and a big carp, a fish from 15 upwards to 50 pounds, needs to consume a large quantity of food to support itself daily. Because of this the very best carp pools support fewer fish of large size while places holding numerous carp invariably have many fish between a pound and two pounds, but very few, if any, over 20 pounds.

The bigger the carp, the less you catch. But that is really true of all fishing, perhaps a little more so with carp because in a water holding gigantic specimens there is no chance of the odd small one coming along to break the monopoly. To catch a big carp you need to be dedicated, or better, addicted.

The surging run of a big fish is more than a shot in the arm. On the narrow backwater to the lake where the banks are overgrown with willows, under the greatest tangle of willows, where the water curves into a deep bankcut and the large roots of older, taller trees tangle together into an underwater cave, there is the home of a big carp. You sit for three weeks floating a crust over the big fish's nose and he ignores it. At the beginning of the fourth week, he accepts it, probably from sheer curiosity. He sucks down the crust, makes a mighty run to the cave, and breaks your line. You start all over again. You eat, sleep, and dream big carp; because you are a carp fisherman.

Mr Carr's other IRA

"Whatever makes them go on thinking that lawyers and judges delivering cold legal judgments are going to deliver better results than unions and managements reaching commonsense agreements?" The words are those of Mr Vic Feather, talking about the Industrial Relations Act last March. "No, no," the reasonable Mr Robert Carr would undoubtedly reply. "We don't think that at all. The courts are only a standby. Of course agreements between unions and managements are what matter."

This is certainly the tone of Mr Carr's Consultative Document on the Code of Industrial Relations Practice, which is to be debated when Parliament returns on Monday. As Sir Winston Churchill once said of some other exercise in piety, it contains every cliché from "God is love" to "having no trumps, partner, I pass." Sir Winston meant no blasphemy, for a cliché is often a self-evident truth. The document is full of self-evident truths: that managements must handle industrial relations at the highest level, that line supervisors need training on handling men, that shop stewards need facilities, that their duties must be defined, that everything else that can set employers and unions at each other's throats is better defined in advance than worked out during the sweat of a dispute.

At this level the document cannot be seriously faulted. It contains several valuable check-lists for personnel directors and union officers which they can go through when negotiating an agree-

ment or arranging a disputes procedure. It enshrines, as Mr Carr intended, enlightened practice, and gives it the imprimatur of Whitehall. It is a better written and simpler version of dozens of books on labour relations. Splendid. The only difficulty is in the purpose defined for the Code under Section 4 of the Act—"Use of code of practice in proceedings under this act." Although a breach of the Code "shall not of itself render him liable to any proceedings," it will be admissible as evidence before the Industrial Court or an industrial tribunal.

Which brings us back to the legal apparatus that is the fatal flaw in Mr Carr's Act. It will not work. With a bit of luck it will scarcely ever be used. To the extent that it is not used—and Mr Carr will agree with this—the Act will be a success, or at least not a failure. Perhaps the creation of the legal machinery will exorcise the foolish belief that the law can be a major instrument in reforming the stupidities of unofficial strikes, restrictive practices, and so on. But at what price? The stirring up of a futile political battle between management and labour, between Conservatives and Labour. The diversion of attention from sensible negotiations on reform. The sabotaging of the Commission on Industrial Relations. The diversion of managements from the painful duty of sometimes standing firm. The row over the Common Market in Parliament this winter will almost be worthwhile if it diverts us from this largely irrelevant Act.

Clear slums and create jobs

To clear away slums by 1980 is a worthy target, but housing is notoriously the grave of good intentions. For all Labour's undeniable concern about housing, nothing was more dismally disappointing in the performance of the Wilson Government than its record of slums uncared, houses unbuild, and families left stranded without homes. So something more than a conference-rousing speech by Mr Julian Amery is needed to show that the Conservatives will do better. The tone of the Conservative approach, it must also be said, is deeply suspect. The concern of Mr Amery and like-minded Tories is heavily concentrated upon the interests of house-owners. They congratulate themselves upon the revival of private house building, they promise to encourage the selling of council-owned houses, and some of them (as in Birmingham) talk as though they would like to disengage from the responsibility for providing publicly owned housing altogether. Meanwhile at the bottom of the heap are those who quite simply cannot afford to buy their own home. It happens that they are numbered in millions.

Many of these millions are the people who live in slums, some of them because they cannot afford anything better. It is a consideration that seems to be missing from Mr Amery's 1980 slum clearance target. For to speed up the programme the Government is going to free the local authorities from any restraint on what they do with the land that is cleared. Currently they have to build council dwellings on the cleared land to qualify for a somewhat complicated form of subsidy. This is to be replaced by an unconditional slum clearance grant, leaving the local authority free to sell the land, if it wishes, for private or commercial development. What happens to the slum dwellers? They do not, in this context, seem to be the first consideration.

There may well be advantages in taking a more flexible approach to slum clearance land.

It may not be suitable for rehousing, it may be better used as public open space or for commercial development or for some admixture of private housing. One of the objections to vast council housing developments is that they are liable to be one-class ghettos for the low income groups. There will still be planning control over the use of slum clearance land, but it may be difficult to insist upon so-called uneconomic development, such as the provision of housing for people who have to work close to big city centres and ought to be able to live near their work. The commercially minded local authority will be tempted to make the most lucrative killing it can in the property market.

However, even if the ideological prejudices of the Conservatives must cause a good deal of anxiety, it is unquestionably right to set a target for getting rid of the old slums once and for all (the new ones will quickly follow on, generated by rising expectations of what constitutes a decent home). It is also the right time. House building is one of the most effective ways to create employment, for it stimulates demand in a host of ancillary trades from bricks to bath taps. Alongside slum clearance goes the need for new schools. Mrs Thatcher's primary school drive is accompanied by curbs on secondary school building. That makes no sense where it means still sending children to slum schools.

A large expansion of the building industry could be the most effective way to tackle unemployment. It need not be a temporary expansion. On comparative European figures, Britain has been devoting much too small a share of the gross national product to housing for a long time. To catch up and keep pace with our neighbours will require a permanently bigger building industry (which will also have to meet the demands of industrial expansion). For economic as well as social reasons, therefore, the Government will be well advised to make housing one of the spearheads of its recovery programme.

Which sex is second?

Dr Janet Cockcroft, president of the "freedom-seeking" National Council of Women, has been telling harrowing tales of sexual discrimination. Husbands, she revealed to 450 shuddering delegates at the annual conference, discriminate against their wives by saying, "Of course, you can be gainfully employed so long as you fit this into your spare time, run the house, cook the meals, bring up the children and, above all, see that I am properly serviced and cosseted." Are women, asked the freedom-seeking doctor, "to be duped and diddled for ever?"

Such provocative bra-snapping has now inspired an indignant squeak from the president of the freedom-seeking National Council of Men. Urging the three delegates at the annual conference (the other 447 were forbidden to attend by their wives) to rally in Trafalgar Square, there to burn their string vests and Y-fronts as a gesture of protest, he claimed that, on the contrary, wives discriminate against husbands.

"They say," he said, "Of course, you can play 18 holes of golf so long as you fit this into your spare time, commute to your office every day

in a filthy train, work hard at a boring job, worry yourself into a heart attack / ulcers / dandruff / shingles / acne / alopecia / nervous breakdown / suicide (tick off all those applicable) and generally into an early grave; provide me, both before and after your death, with a higher standard of living than any I have been used to; never come home late without my permission; never cross the threshold with alcohol on your breath; never interrupt when I'm talking; give me your pay packet, unopened, every Friday; invite my mother to live with us; dig the garden, mow the lawn, paint the kitchen; bath the baby, wash the supper things, bring me morning tea in bed and, above all, see that I am properly serviced and cosseted. Oh, and by the way, make that nine holes of golf—there's some shopping I want you to get."

Are men, asked the freedom-seeking president, "to be duped and diddled for ever?" Well, yes, as a matter of fact they are. They should have started Men's Lib ages ago. It's too late now—Women's Lib would never let it get off the ground.

A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLLETH: Daily we wait the final decision on whether or not they are going to close the railway up the Cambrian coast. If they do it will mean the end of many famous stations like Aberdys, Barmouth, Harlech and Pwllheli. But the most unique of all to close will be Dys Junction, a station with no houses near it and no road to it. It stands, a lonely monument of railway enterprise, right in the middle of a marsh. And if you have ever passed through it in summer and thought it a lonely place just imagine it in midwinter when miles of floods are out along the river. It can look a strange place, too, these autumn evenings when thick white mist lies a yard deep across the marsh and sounds are muffled and trains without wheels glide quietly by like ghost trains. In spring it is a birdwatcher's station. With half an hour to wait between trains you can stroll the very long platform out into the wilds and hear whinchat and sedge warblers singing and watch redshanks, curlews and reed buntings chasing and displaying in the rushy fields. Then away you go in your train towards Aberdys and, if the tide is full, you will follow the edge of a lovely flood all the way down to the sea. If you wish to make this journey perhaps for the very last time, you should not leave it much longer.

WILLIAM CONDRY.



Playing into Russia's hands?

LAST SUNDAY evening I was sitting under the stars at the Most Mahal restaurant in Old Delhi. My host was a veteran Indian journalist whom I have known for over twenty years. He is a strong critic of many of Mrs Gandhi's domestic policies, but warmly endorses her handling of the Bangla Desh crisis.

"The West," he said, "must save her now. If it fails to do so she will be forced into war, and one result of that war would be that the present Indian élite, which looks to the West, would be superseded by a new élite looking to Russia."

"In backing Pakistan the Americans are making the same mistake that the British made when they backed the Muslim League against Congress. India is the best bet for the West, and it is still not too late for your country and the other Western Powers to act. But time is running out."

These words reverberated in my mind as I left to catch my plane home, and they have been reverberating ever since. One might possibly dispute the historical analogy (seeing that Congress played into Jinnah's hands by rejecting the Cripps offer in 1942) but the contemporary judgment is hard to fault. It exactly summarises my own view after an intensive fortnight in India.

I went at the invitation of my friend T. N. Kaul (permanent head of the Indian External Affairs Ministry) who wanted me to see for myself what was happening. There was no limitation on my freedom of movement: indeed, I was given access to the prohibited areas of Tripura and Meghalaya. And of course I was absolutely free to discuss the situation with all and sundry.

So I discussed it with Mrs Gandhi, her colleagues and advisers; with politicians, journalists and businessmen not necessarily sympathetic to her; with representatives of the Bangla Desh independence movement, and with refugees in the camps; with diplomats and foreign observers; finally, with dozens of ordinary Indians in different parts of the country.

And my conclusion is the same as that of the veteran journalist quoted above. The West must act—and act quickly

ASIDE from the tragic misery of the refugee millions who have poured into India from East Pakistan, the exodus has primed an explosive political situation between two already edgy neighbours. Here JOHN GRIGG, newly returned from India, argues for action by the West to defuse the chance of war.

—or India's liberal experiment may founder in a disastrous, but inevitable, conflict with Pakistan. And if the Liberal experiment founders, Western influence in India will most certainly perish with it.

India is the innocent victim of a crisis which she did nothing whatever to provoke. To suggest that India enticed the refugees across the border, or is now preventing their return, is the most preposterous calumny imaginable. It is also false to accuse India of working for the break-up of Pakistan.

Actually, the emergence of a sovereign independent Bangla Desh will be against India's national interest, because it will tend to encourage regionalism inside India. All the same, it is now unavoidable sooner or later, because Yahya's brutality has shattered the unity of Pakistan beyond repair. But India has not yet recognised Bangla Desh and would prefer a solution, at this stage, within the framework of the status quo.

Whereas many believe that India is arming the Mukti Bahini to the teeth, in the hope of forcing a solution of the refugee problem that way, in reality the Bangla Desh partisans are receiving extremely limited support from India and know very well that India's aim is quite different from theirs. They want to win their own independence struggle, throwing up heroes who will long be celebrated in song and story—creating a potent national myth. But even the most optimistic of them do not suppose that a guerrilla war could be won in less than two years.

For India, however, two years is a totally unacceptable time-scale. India must see the backs of the refugees within a few months at the outside. Unless the political conditions for their return are brought about swiftly—and the key conditions are the release of Sheikh Mujib and the withdrawal of the Punjabi army from East Bengal—India will have no

option but to go to war. For the refugee burden is intolerable.

It is not primarily a question of money. India could not afford the political and social cost of the refugees, even if the outside world were willing (as it manifestly is not) to relieve her of the financial burden. An invasion equivalent to one whole year's increment of the Indian population would be crushing enough in numerical terms, without the even more serious fact that the invaders are Bengalis and that more than 80 per cent of them are Hindus. As such, they threaten the nation's stability and communal peace.

Since Bengal was partitioned in 1947, about five million East Bengalis had (until the present crisis) migrated from East to West Bengal, and this element in West Bengal's overcrowded society has been a fertile source of Marxist and other disruptive tendencies. No wonder the Indian leaders will simply not consider treating as a permanency the latest influx of over six million East Bengalis into India's most sensitive and violent State.

In Assam and the new bill State of Meghalaya Bengalis are anyway not very popular, and the permanent addition of a further million or more would have an explosive effect. Even now, when it is understood that the refugees are only temporary guests, conditions in that part of India are near breaking-point, as I can testify. As for Tripura, it is only necessary to say that the normal population of the State is 1.5 million, the refugee population now 1.3 million.

Supplying the Eastern States is a nightmare, because the partition of Bengal makes nonsense of communications in the area, as a glance at the map will show. All supplies have to make an immense detour and the narrow gap that they have to pass through, between the Himalayas and the northern border of East Bengal, lends itself readily to sabotage.

Many of the refugees are getting themselves jobs and undercutting local wage rates, already sufficiently low. This is a grave social evil. But above all, millions of Hindus evicted from a predominantly Muslim State are sure to become a cause, direct or indirect, of communal tension. The Awami League is genuinely secularist, but unless there is a political solution, soon the Awami League will be discredited and other forces will assert themselves.

In these critical circumstances the West should give its unqualified backing to India and should deny all aid—including what is called "going aid"—to Pakistan. If it was morally right to bomb the people of northern France as a prelude to their liberation in 1944, it must be equally right to inflict hardships upon the people of Pakistan as a prelude to their emancipation from military dictatorship.

The Americans have the most telling weapon, in that they could stop delivering spare parts for the Pakistani armed forces. Getting tough with Pakistan would not please Western oil interests in the Middle East in jeopardy. It is only where Israel is concerned that the Arab States are prepared to cut off their noses to spite their faces. Their support for Pakistan would not be carried to the point where it seriously inconvenienced them.

Mr Heath should use to full his credit with President Nixon in an attempt to change American policy towards the sub-continent. He respects Mrs Gandhi and is not blind to India's political miracle—the maintenance of free institutions—which counts for more than any economic miracle (though the latter is also needed, and will not be possible until the refugees go back).

He is apprehensive of the spread of Russian power, most especially of Russian influence in the Indian Ocean. Motives of prudence and realism alike dictate that Britain should now shed once and for all the misguided doctrine of balance, or equivalence, between India and Pakistan, and should throw all her weight behind India in this supreme emergency.

The work-in isn't working

Sir,—Mr Harold Jackson's three articles (October 5-7) make some valid criticisms of the law. But if you were a court you would want to hear both sides of the case. On October 6 the Lord Chancellor, giving his Presidential Address to this Association, said: "As I do not let people suppose for an instant that Justice in England is not the best in the world—at all levels. It is imperfect. It is imperfect. It is humane, and better still, despite the law's delays, which it will be one of the principal preoccupations of the Lord Chancellor to cut down, it remains, I sincerely believe, the swiftest justice on the face of the earth." Now one newspaper reported these words although you printed a fourteen-inch report of the speech.

This contrasts with the heading of the second article which refers to "Dickensian justice." In that article Mr Jackson, referring to women who had not been represented at their trial, wrote: "One prisoner offered a defence that she was actually serving a prison sentence at the time of the alleged offence but this was rejected by the court, and then he adds, 'A lawyer would hardly have let that pass.' Let what pass? Is it suggested that the court was wrongly disbelieved by the court? If so what evidence has Mr Jackson got? Courts do not accept things as untruthfully as he seems to. I know nothing of the facts of this case but I am quite sure the court had good reasons. Perhaps the defendant thought the court did not know about one third remission for good conduct, or about parole. Or perhaps two women bore the same name. The innuendo that the court must have been wrong is indeed revealing.

A. J. Grayshaw, Secretary, The Magistrates' Association, London W1P 6DD.

Debatable attitudes

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—The Great Debate about our entry to the Common Market is being fought in much the same style and on much the same issues as the last general election which, if I remember correctly, was essentially about the price of jam. I abstained from that vote because I could not conceive that either party would willingly inflate the price of jam.

In the same way the Great Debate is being fought on an essentially materialistic plane with the use of sums to which neither side really knows the answers. The Marketeers would have us believe that Continentalals will rush to buy British cars while no Britons will rush to buy Continental cars. The anti-Marketeters have tried to frighten us with the price of food in the Market, whilst ignoring the price of everything else.

The only conclusions I have managed to draw thus far from the arguments produced is that

It's a fair cop, sir

Sir,—Generally, I admire your Miscellaneous columnist's dip style. Sometimes, however, it can mislead. He accurately quoted (October 15) from an item in our "Spectator's Notebook" about a visit to these offices from a policeman. We said the policeman came from Goudge Street police station. Miscellaneous correctly pointed out that no such police station existed. The effect was to convey the impression that it was not a genuine policeman who had visited these offices at all.

In fact the police officer concerned came from Tottenham Court Road police station—in whose "mug" 99 Gower Street lies. He was from that station's CID. One of the staff here saw his warrant card. He

the Marketeers have come up with the best argument for staying out (our way of march of the consumer society) whilst the anti-Marketeters give the best reasons for going in (by trying to revive nationalism and xenophobia).

Nobody has yet projected for us what life will be like in the future on either course; how the overwhelming problems of that future, the environment, population pressures, personal freedom (to be fair the anti-Marketeters have had an unreasoned go at this one), race relations, the welfare services, will be affected. And, however many cars and washing machines we have, these are the things which will ultimately matter.

All I can say is that, if we judge the Market on the issues so far presented then we shall deserve whatever we get just as we deserved Mr Heath. And look what has happened to the price of jam.—Yours faithfully, Mark Ottaway.

28 Clanricarde Gardens, London W 2.

The other side of the case

Sir,—I am afraid that I must reluctantly agree with Peter Jenkins's view (October 12) that the cause of workers control has not been advanced by the work-in at UCS, and this may, in fact, retard it. For despite the gallant efforts of the UCS shop stewards to keep the yards open, they will find that when an agreement is eventually reached and the number of redundancies is reduced sufficiently to save the reputation of Messrs Davies and McGarvie, they are no nearer having a say in their industrial destiny than they had at the start.

It seems to me that the situation at UCS, and also it seems likely at BSA, is typical of the tendency of the British trade unionist to wait until the "Thirteenth Hour" before acting. Surely the opportunity was lost when shop stewards failed to insist on a system of direct accountability to the workers by the board in the "Fairfield Experiment". After all, the architect of the experiment was a self-confessed supporter of industrial democracy. Mr Anthony Wedgwood-Benn, Yours faithfully,

Douglas H. Johnson, Chairman, London Airport Workers' Control Group, 128 Cranborne Way, Hayes, Middlesex.

Fare enough

Sir,—If Sir Richard Woodhouse (October 12) arrived with the same regularity as the Guardian, the fare increases would be almost instantaneous.—Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) Mary Wilson, 60 St James's Avenue, Hammersmith, Middlesex.

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with a
head on it

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SAMUEL PEPPS
Regd.

هكذا من النكاح

Against all odds

Derek Malcolm on millionaire bookmaker William Hill, who died at Newmarket yesterday.

IF EVER there was an example of a man who stood on his own two feet in perfect Heathian stance, it was William Hill. From penniless Brumley slum boy he became, by dint of sheer tenacity and initiative, the world's largest bookmaker. And he ended his days as a pillar of the racing establishment, breeder extraordinary and general sage.

How he fought his way up in the jungle of British bookmaking in the twenties and thirties is a story that will probably never be fully told. An early bookmaking effort at Epsom and Uxbridge saw him penniless in three days. Thereafter he moved to the dog tracks and was wont to drive around on a second-hand motorcycle, drumming up trade.

In those days, it was often a word of dog eat dog, and Hill had a considerable appetite. He knew exactly what he wanted and how to get it. Nobody stood in his way for very long. By the early thirties he was doing very nicely. At the outbreak of the war he was worth a fortune. Thereafter he deliberately changed his image. In 1943 he bought the Whitebury Stud, where he bred classic winners in Nibbus and Cantelo. The 2,000 acre estate, bought then for £50,000, is now worth about £1,500,000.

More than anyone else he realised that the old idea of the cigar-chewing Honest Joe was outdated and that, to succeed, a bookmaker had to be a businessman and a respectable one at that. No one took a more prominent part in making bookmaking into one of the country's biggest industries, with an annual turnover of around £1,000 millions.

He did this by running his business with the same other successful concern, with assistants who were not necessarily born and bred in racing. He never admitted that bookmakers couldn't lose, which was why he demanded absolute efficiency. "Any man," he insisted, "can make his bettings pay, provided that he is intelligent and industrious enough. You have to have a good head for figures and he content with a small profit."

The strange thing was that he himself had a moralistic outlook on betting that would have done credit to a non-conformist minister. This was particularly evident when Macmillan made betting shops part of the general scheme. While eventually going into them in a big way, he used to say that he would never have gambled with them and that they should have been legalised much more carefully; under the strictest control.

By that time he was not averse to strident attitudes in keeping with his so strenuously acquired station. Betting shops, he said, were losing Britain millions of man hours, were not helping the working man to concentrate on his job, and were helping to give London, in particular, the unsavoury image of the gambling capital of the world.

It was in 1966 that Hill's racing and football interests were merged, and he became the first bookmaker to become a limited company.

He always had a great, and perfectly genuine, love of horses and became widely known as a man totally unafraid to bring new ideas into the somewhat enclosed and conservative world of breeding. As a businessman, he was dynamic and felt strongly that most of the present ills of racing could be cured by sheer hard work and efficiency. Undoubtedly one of the world's greatest bookmakers.

Taverne and Six squeeze

John Cunningham on a Labour whiz-kid facing the long drop

TAVERNE IN HIS TOWN



At the same time as Dick Taverne, Lincoln's Labour MP, follows his conscience into the Tory lobby to vote for the Common Market, his constituency party hopes to stage a referendum to galvanise local hostility to British entry and to the unusually rebellious stand by its MP.

Rebellious is really too strong an epithet for Taverne who, as probably the soberest of the Wilson Whiz Kids, made it as a junior Minister to the Home Office and the Treasury and is now a greying golden boy. His determined pro-market stand has unleashed the threat of a vote of no confidence in him by Lincoln Labour Party.

According to Mr Leo Beckett, the local party chairman, Dick Taverne seems determined to commit political suicide by flouting the anti-market views of the local party, the ELP and the Labour conference. It's hard to imagine a political death in a city like Lincoln. The sheer averageness of the place makes it a statistical microcosm of England. The proportion of men to women is almost exactly the national average: so is the breakdown by social class.

So market researchers and statisticians come. But no political commentator has ever been called on to dissect a political corpse here. The left wing party, though, it squirms when you put the label around its neck—insists that the difficulties, which haven't yet led to bloodshed,

are all of Dick Taverne's making. The present dispute is interesting in that the local party has often advocated policies to the left of the Labour Government which Taverne, as a member of that Government, supported. With the Common Market, they are in line with official Labour policy while the honourable member is, for once, the outsider.

The conflict is taking place in a cathedral city of 80,000 souls where both God and Mammon are losing. The cathedral sits isolated on its hill while below in the valley several hundred redundancies at major engineering works in the past two years have increased the unemployment rate to over 5 per cent, or over 7 per cent including part-timers.

Although they are by no means the whole argument, the figures are almost serious enough to draw all other considerations. The effects of spinning out the dole can be seen at Mr Taverne's door-step—the local Labour club where art students have hung mobiles and where an architect has some of the once trendy shadea of green and an orange door. The decor, and a successful membership

drive, came three years ago when Labour was going through one of its cycles of disillusionment.

But in spite of a little current unease, member and constituents still pay tribute to each other's excellence, hard work, fine record, etc. But voices, at least loud voices, to counter the executive's criticisms of Taverne are hard to find. "They are just not vocal," he says, so he fights his own battles. Taverne even has some discreet backing from a few trade unionists, though Leo Beckett says: "The trade union side generally has to

explain its thoughts in great detail, because he's never had experience at first hand. But he always listens." Like the good QC he is.

Unemployment is the local party's strongest argument. The fear is that entry into Europe will mean further amalgamations of diesel, excavator, and turbine works. Pat Mulligan, Scottish, bearded, and party agent for seven years, says: "We have members who have been redeployed three times in two years as firms have closed down or been rationalised. They see the Common Market as the multiplier of this on a

large scale. Investment drifts towards the centre of Europe, and places on the periphery will fare badly."

The Lincoln Labour Party will fare badly too, says Mr Beckett, because a vote of no confidence could signal an era of poor relations with their MP. Come the next election and the creditability gap starts yawning on every doorstep. "It's going to be awfully difficult for a member to go out canvassing with Dick if they have opposite views." This would be embarrassing, and members of the executive are much given to talk of embarrassment, but would it really be suicidal? Or is it just a velvet threat?

Mr Beckett says that Dick Taverne has been given several opportunities to "set himself off the hook." But here is an issue where an MP must obey the Party. The executive, in its own estimate, has beamed out tolerance on many occasions. But the record is not quite as straight as that. Once it nearly ripped itself apart over CND; it opposed an incomes policy when the Tories did too, and it expected Taverne to resign from the Government in protest against prescription charges. However, local argu-

MISCELLANY

New stager

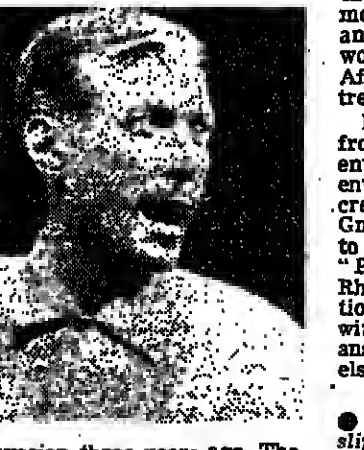
THE "OBSERVER" has crossed the Atlantic in its search for a new theatre critic. The paper is reluctant to make any announcement, but it has offered the plum job—created in the past by Kenneth Tynan, Rumber Gascoigne, and Ronald Bryden—to an American, Robert Brustein.

Brustein is now talking things over with Yale University, where he is dean of the drama department. He is a big name in the American theatre world, where he is drama critic of "New Republic." The "New York Times" offered him their seat in their stalls before they gave it to the Englishman Clive Barnes.

Poetic justice

IT'S NOT exactly a thaw, but the icy relationship between the Russian authorities and the intellectuals seems to be melting slightly. A number of writers and artists have been given visas to leave the country, including the cellist Rostropovich and the poet Voznesensky.

The rebellious poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko has been allowed to visit South America—the first time a visa has been granted to him since his protest against the Czech



YEVTUSHENKO AT WORK

invasion three years ago. The authorities are still, however, playing it safe: they have refused him permission to go to Poland.

It's not the only recognition that Yevtushenko has received. A short while before his death, Khrushchev telephoned the poet and arranged a meeting and Yevtushenko was the last person outside the former leader's family to see him alive.

Khrushchev said he wanted to apologise for the things he had said and done against Yevtushenko in the early sixties. Students of political abuse will recall that Khrushchev banished the poet to three years' semi-exile for his criticism of Russian anti-Semitism.

The former leader said he was sorry for his attitude towards the liberal intelligentsia in those days, and said he was under considerable pressure, even though he knew Yevtushenko and his friends were right. This last apology had an effect—Yevtushenko was the only notable figure at the old man's funeral.

Carte Blanche

SHADOWS are chosen. Ministers choose. A week ago Labour front-benchers were waiting elbow to elbow outside the television studios, ready to ratiocinate at the drop of a cue card on everything from defence decisions to the theology of the Common Market. At Brighton this week, however, the Tories have been carefully spreading their Cabinet members one to a programme.

Tyne-Tees, for instance, wanted both Willie Whitelaw and John Davies for their Friday night "Front Page Debate." At the Labour conference they had run to three luminaries: Barbara Castle, Roy Mason, and Bill Rodgers.

For the Liberals last month they had managed two.

Life is different with the Tories. Yet to Willie, or yes to John, but no to the twin. Tyne-Tees settled for White-law. His responsibilities as Lord President do after all cover everything, and nothing.

Penny dreadful

FOR THIS relief, much thanks. The ending of the Metro drivers' strike has done more than ease the pressure on Parisians' feet. A few years ago, those little round constructions on Paris street corners, where men could pause awhile, aroused the disapproval of the Gaule, and a decree went up that the pissoirs must go.

To compensate, the French authorities began to increase the number of public conveniences in the Metro stations. Since the strike began, the stations have been permanently closed, causing all kinds of discomfort and inconvenience.

Post hoc

HEARTENED by loose talk of Sir Alec's flight into Salisbury, the Anglo-Rhodesian Society has opened a shop along the Brighton Front from the conference centre. Bags of propaganda and Christmas cards in Rhodesian copper leaf. And a symbol in the window to delight the most fervent supporter of anti-apartheid: a thumping wooden chain "carved by Africans from the trunk of a tree."

Meanwhile, away from the front. About 2,000 plain envelopes should soon be entering Rhodesia as discreetly as possible. Lord Gnome's elves are planning to send copies of the special "Private Eye" issue on Rhodesia to everyone mentioned in the report, along with assorted judges, politicians, policemen, and anyone else they can think of.

● FORGIVABLY Freudian slip: a card in a tobaccoist's window of Brighton advertises an "ex-mistress" for sale.

Blood brothers

PEOPLE in glass houses can at least throw stones at their neighbours. The motor manufacturers' own glossy magazines have got to the point where even they ignore the general topic of road safety. Usually, though, the articles are restricted to statutory swipes at the nasty old Department of Environment.

Even so, there are tricky heads to be negotiated. "Vauxhall Motorist" this month carries a feature on safety belts. When it came to illustrating the article with cautionary pictures of crashed cars, Vauxhall seems to have had trouble finding the right pictures. In the end they hit upon the answer—two horrible dented and mutilated Ford Cortinas. You know it makes sense.

Bossom pal

BRITAIN makes its presence felt. At the Shah's great banquet, two people got in without a ticket, and both of good British stock. The Tory MP Sir Clive Bosson and his wife were invited, but the gilded ticket didn't arrive. They dressed up regardless and turned up. A helpful official found that Lord Thomson of Fleet had wrongly been provided with a lady on the seating plan—which gave Lady Bosson a seat. Sir Clive sat with some lovely Iranian army officers. Lord T and Lady B were introduced to the Shah together.

● "NOR CAN we ignore the fact that there are recurrent threats of censorship in North America, Britain..." says a pamphlet from Writers and Scholars International, a new charitable foundation. One of the trustees is Lord Longford's wife, Elizabeth.

When the sun is shining and the weather is warm many Muscovites enjoy a pleasant outing in a cemetery. Some, of course, come to decorate the graves of relatives and friends but many more come just to spend a few quiet hours among the graveyards. As one Muscovite said, "It's peaceful and relaxing and gives you time to think. Why not?"

Yet on weekends the cemeteries can become as crowded as the Gorky Amusement Park or any Moscow street.

The final resting place, whether it be for farmer or Politburo member, is very important in Soviet society. So much so that there are periodic complaints of bribes to cemetery officials by families seeking a choice plot for a departed member.

In spite of the Soviet Union's "classless society," there are questions of prestige and vanity to consider. Cemetery visitors take note of the location of a grave and the size and style of the monument that tops it.

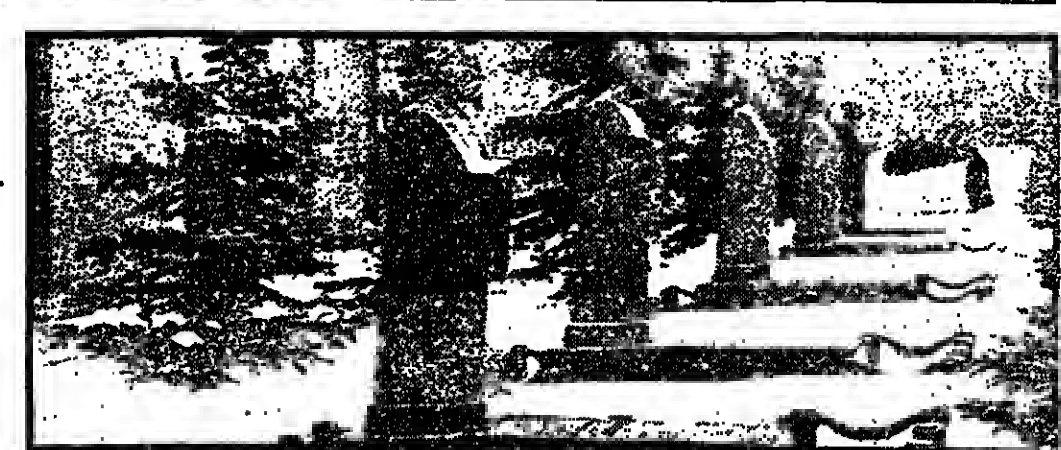
Then, too, a visit to a cemetery seems to fit in with the moody, philosophical bent of the Russian character, moulded over the centuries by a harsh climate and harsh Governments. A cemetery is an appropriate place to muse on the transitoriness of life and the fate that awaits us all.

To aid such contemplation, graves in the cemeteries have individual benches and small tables beside them. The grave area is frequently fenced with iron railings in a sort of silent proclamation of the territorial imperative for both the dead and their mourners.

For those not given to contemplation, there is plenty to see. For nowhere is the traditional love for monuments and memorials more evident than in cemeteries. The larger ones are virtual outdoor museums of the sculptor's art in bronze and stone in a variety of forms from classical to abstract.

Communism's rejection of religion has not diminished this passion for monuments to the dead. The Russians have, in fact, fostered the erection of gravestones, especially for its heroes and the victims of the Second World War. But the cross of the Russian Orthodox Church has, with some exceptions, been replaced by the hammer and sickle of the newer religion.

One of the most popular graveyards is Novodevichy,



Graveside gogglers

Harry Trimborn in Moscow on the dead as crowd pullers

about a mile west of the Kremlin on the bank of the Moscow River. Even tour buses stop there.

At weekends, Novodevichy's narrow shaded paths are jammed with visitors who elbow their way past each other trying hard not to step on the graves or their decorations as they crane to read the inscriptions.

Outside the main entrance, an ice-cream seller is usually busy dispensing cones to the people waiting in line. Along the main paths, rows of benches are filled with men and women chatting quietly. Couples push perambulators with children huddled in heavy clothing.

The Novodevichy cemetery is the final resting place for important political, social, and cultural leaders of the Soviet Union who rest beside the Tsarist aristocrats dating back to Napoleon's invasion.

Yet it holds second rank to the Soviet Union's most important burial ground—the Kremlin wall behind Lenin's tomb in Red Square. There the remains of the nation's elite lie beneath gravestones, some topped only with a stone slab or, like Stalin's, with a bust of the deceased, indicating, with the important exception of Lenin's tomb, that the location of the grave is more important than the size of the monument.

Novodevichy's occupants, both buried and cremated, include victims of the abortive 1905 uprising, the Soviet Union's first woman Ambassador, a cosmonaut, scientists, musicians, actors, and such

literary figures as Nikolai Gogol, and Anton Chekhov.

The popularity of Novodevichy is, according to observers, due in part to the remoteness of Soviet leaders from ordinary life. The Russians are rarely allowed a glimpse of the private lives of the leaders of Government, the arts and sciences.

In a visit to Novodevichy, they have a chance to see the powerful and famous in a more human setting. Like the day several months ago when they were able to see members of Mr Khrushchev's family as they tended the grave of his wife who died in 1967. A crowd quickly gathered around Mrs Khrushchev's grave and watched quietly.

The crowd must have been struck by the appearance of the family. Its members were immaculately dressed in finely tailored, bright, and fashionable clothes obviously of foreign make or material, a stunning contrast to the watchers' own drab garments.

The spectators must have been particularly impressed by a beautiful young woman with dark brown hair. No one could say who she was, but she wore a bright red trouser suit.

One of the most recent and most famous occupants of the cemetery is Nikita Khrushchev. His body was laid to rest in a distant corner of the cemetery being developed as a grave site for recent deaths. He merely took his place in the new line of graves.

Closest to him lie the remains of a scientist named Sadovny, and an opera singer named Mikhailov. Khrushchev's grave is exactly like those of his neighbours,

a small marble tablet with his name inscribed in gold letters along with the dates of his birth and death, topped by a black framed photograph.

These memorials, however, are only temporary and will be replaced by permanent gravestones of individual design.

There has been a graveside change since Khrushchev's funeral on September 13. His photograph has been changed. Instead of the one showing him in his "official" portrait like those that hung on walls throughout the country during his days of power, there is another of about the same size. This one, apparently taken during his retirement, shows the former leader in a more informal pose, less in a jacket, and smiling slightly with his head cocked to one side. It is in stark contrast to the one of the opera singer, shown in white tie and tails with medals on the lapels.

About a dozen people, including a group of touring German schoolgirls—a gathering much smaller than the one at Nadezhda's grave—stood near by. The visitors chattered and snapped photos of the grave, while the Russians, mostly middle-aged, stood silent.

One Russian couple, however, had a quiet discussion: "It's not a bad grave site for him," said the husband. "It's much too little. They should have done more," replied his wife.

"No," her husband countered. "It's good enough, considering all the mistakes he made."—Los Angeles Times.

Rise again, Mary

By John O'Callaghan

WITH THE CRY "I have the sort of knaves I cannot rule" the captain of Henry VIII's warship Mary Rose went to the bottom off Portsmouth in 1545. Now the ill consequences of his crew's dissidence are about to have a positive effect. The well-preserved wreck is expected to bring a gap in our knowledge of naval architecture.

After a 10-year search, work on the wreck began in 1967, and was led by the naval historian Mr Alexander McKee. He said yesterday that "there is an awful lot of the ship left." The plan is to clear her of the thick mud into which she fortunately sank, to raise her, and to make the centre-piece of a conservation laboratory in the style of the Vasa ship in Sweden.

The Mary Rose was built between 1509 and 1510 and is expected to yield important details about the structure and arrangements aboard a Tudor ship. According to Mr McKee, information about warships from 1100 to 1600 is almost completely lacking.

The timbers on this ship are sufficiently well preserved to show the shipwrights' adze marks. Some stone cannonballs have been found—significant since the Mary Rose is believed to have been the first vessel to be equipped with complete batteries of siege artillery as main armament.

When the Mary Rose sank she was engaged in an heroic naval action against the French who were trying to cut Britain off from a Nor-

mandy bridgehead. With 230 French vessels against 60 English, the French advanced with four galleys to tempt the English out from a defensive position. The Mary Rose went out to intercept the galleys, capsized during a turn to port, which in Mr McKee's view "they managed to muck up," and sank soon after.

It is now thought the crew was unruly because it was composed entirely of clever dicks with sufficient service to be able to contradict each other's orders. The result was that 375 were drowned of the 200 mariners, 185 archers and pikemen, and 30 gunners.

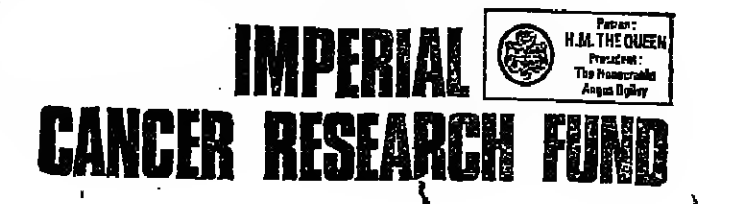
The French, having failed to tempt the English fleet into action, landed on the Isle of Wight and did some damage.



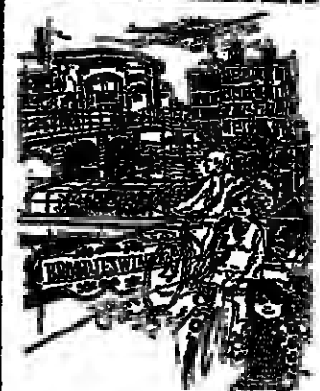
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TRAVEL GUARDIAN

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FEW CITIES in the world exert such an affectionate hold on you as Amsterdam. Not so much by any huge monuments or awe-inspiring vistas but by old, endearing little things: the sound of barrel organs, the glow of the beautiful red-brick houses in the setting sun, the heaps of bicycles, many of them venerable bone-shakers, piled against the bridges, and above all, the peace of the canals which seem to act like a soothing hand on the bustle of this fascinating city.

It is a city of endless contrast. Of sophistication and earthiness. Of contrast between the elegant shopping streets and the bawdy red light district, between kerbside herring stalls and exotic Indonesian restaurants, between sedate hotel lobbies and boisterous taverns. And it is cheerful, friendly and exuberant, with an infectious vitality that captures the visitor as soon as he arrives.

The seasons seem to have no effect at all on the life of the city. In summer, the tree-lined canals are cool and shady and people sit outdoors in pavement cafes demolishing huge cream cakes and iced drinks. In winter, the canals are possibly even more beautiful, catching the unique Dutch light which plays on the mellow brickwork of the old houses or reflects their fairy-tale gables in the ripples. The people continue with their huge cakes and drinks. They simply move indoors.

(From *A Jewel on the Water* by Jill Cranshaw)

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The harbour and cathedral, Palma

That short winter break

NICHOLAS DALLMAN takes a fresh look at Majorca

WHEN rugged individualists dismiss Majorca with a condescending reference to the "Blackpool of the Med" they are guilty of jingoism; for the island is not exclusively a British preserve. True, English is the lingua franca, but almost every sign advertising such homely fare as fish and chips and tea and cakes is matched by one appealing to the devotees of "bratwurst" and similar Teutonic delicacies. Now the British contingent is said to come only second after the Germans, followed by the Americans, French, and Scandinavians.

If Palma airport at busy times awakens memories of the Berlin airlift and if the towering hotels and apartment blocks that crowd the southern shores bring forth groans from the aesthetes,

here is a consoling note: the building programme is tailing off and there is a good chance that much of the island will escape the encroachment of tourism.

It would be a mistake to think that the real Majorca has been swamped by the tourist boom. As the Greeks and Carthaginians, and the Phoenicians before them, tended to keep to the coast, so most of the latter-day Saxon, Teuton, and Gallic invaders hug the narrow strip along the water's edge. For those who want to get away from the crowds, escape is easy. There are adequate bus services to most points of the island, but a car is a great help. The Spanish version of the Fiat 600 can be hired by the day for 300 pesetas (about £1.80) with no mileage charge, or it will cost only 200 pesetas (about £1.20) if hired for five days or more. A word of caution: check the brakes before tackling

the hairpin bends on the mountain roads. Majorcan funerals are colourful, but the coffin rather obscures the view.

A ride out of Palma towards the west to Andraitx and the port beyond, through olive and almond groves, provides proof that much of the interior has remained unchanged. A little search will also reveal uncrowded beaches around here. For those in search of scenic grandeur, a drive along the coast road from Andraitx to Estallenchs and beyond, with sheer cliffs rising thousands of feet from the sea, will bring rewards. To some people, grandeur, beauty, and charm represent a descending scale, but in fact they imply a qualitative difference. Small though Majorca is, one finds places to fit each description.

Little towns like Soller, nestling below the rugged peak of Puig Mayor, have a hush, where water gurgles

through the streets in stone troughs, and Pollensa, are worth including in anyone's itinerary. So is the fourteenth-century monastery of Valldemosa, known for its association with Chopin and Georges Sand. Those who can bear being torn from the sun might care to visit some of the most impressive stalactite caves in Europe around Manacor.

In spite of the many counter-attractions, Palma itself deserves a careful tour of inspection. Visitors ready for gastronomic adventure should not miss the bars in the narrow side streets in the city centre. Here one finds a bewildering variety of sea foods and also excellent pickles from green pepper to artichokes. The kebabs, grilled sardines, and the local ham (not unlike the Parma variety) are also worth trying, washed down generously with cheap but good Spanish wine.

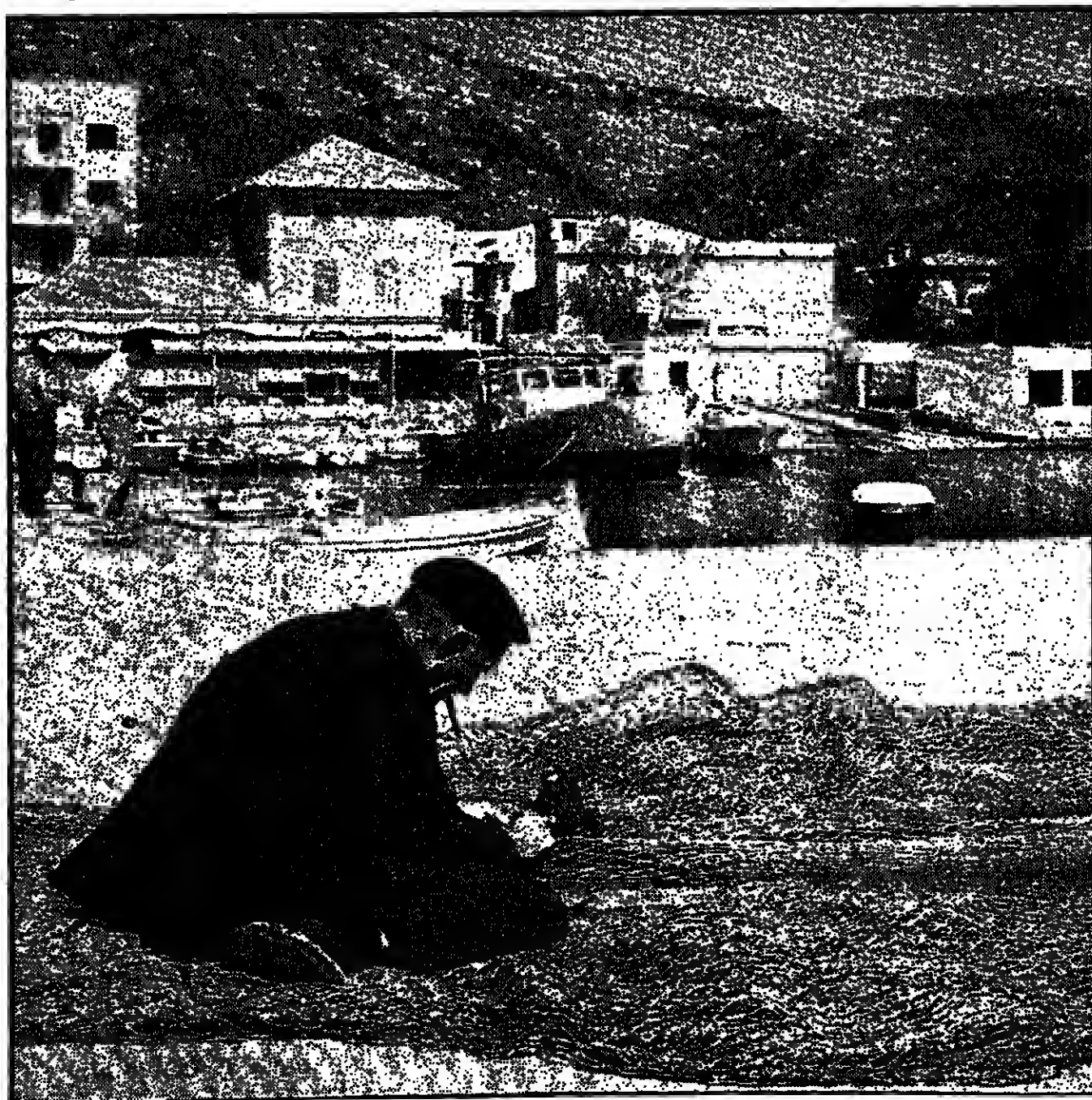
Those whose stomachs submit uncomplainingly to the experiment might care to venture further afield. Inland there are inns frequented only by the locals, which offer excellent, cheap, and genuine Spanish fare. One such inn lies along the road from Palma to Manacor, distinguished by a simple drawing of the devil's visage on the outside wall. The devil belongs to legend (as a reminder of the days of pestilence) and the inn to almost another century. The cobwebs over the door could have been there when Jaime I set foot on the island. The rafters are festooned with sausages and in one corner half an olive tree snuggles, surrounded by a mound of sizzling meat. Olive wood is used to impart a unique flavour to the grilled meat.

Here you eat off deal tables unadorned by tablecloth and can start with pickled olives and peppers, followed by a variety of excellent fried sausages. The olive-flavoured pork or lamb chops are worth trying, so is the paella served in earthenware plates and eaten with wooden spoons. You will not be able to do justice to them all but there is always another day.

For most of us, one of the main attractions of Majorca is its cheapness. As tour operators are now allowed to offer holidays for less than the cost of scheduled flights, the boom in short winter holidays is on. Several operators are offering four-day winter holidays in Majorca starting at £14 from Luton and £17 from Manchester. Clarksons, for example, have sold around 150,000 Spanish holidays for the coming winter, a high percentage of them in Majorca.

I have seen some of the hotels used on these inexpensive tours. All have had pleasantly furnished rooms with we and bath or shower. Several of the hotels have nurseries and nightclubs where prices are reasonable. At the end, one is forced to ask: how can it be done at the price? The answer is that hoteliers prefer to keep their staff employed all the year round and make only a marginal profit, while the tour operators count on filling the planes almost to capacity. Whatever the economics, four days in Majorca for under £14 is a bargain even if winter on the island can, at times, be distinctly chilly.

Mending the nets at Puerto de Soller



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TRAVEL

TURN RICH LEGEND INTO COUL

FULL REALITY. The story of the

only FLORIDA falls from Venice

and 11 miles. The New Channel

the Great Lakes. Venice, the

departures from April 15 to 20

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S.AFRICA? SAVE UP TO £100

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from £279, Game Parks Tour & Durban from £298, Around South Africa from £300. Brochure from Cooks offices or appointed agents. Or phone (anytime) 01-491 743.

COOKS

BOAC ETAAZ

Family finance

Don't let the dustman clean you out

By TOM TICKELL

THE insurance market can provide financial solace for most misfortunes — even if it is ten years before you receive the cheque.

But in choosing your policy, you have to be careful that it covers you against the risks you are likely to encounter. Nothing would be more frustrating than to pay out your premiums on a personal accident policy for many years, only to find your policy is voided because you were killed or lost his sight or his hand in an accident.

The farmer or painter and decorator is paying £6.50 for the same sum, while the garage mechanic, shopkeeper and many others are somewhere in the middle.

But a lump sum is not necessarily all you get. The Commercial Union offers a £10 a week disability pension for two years and then if the policyholder is still disabled, there is another £300 a year for 10 years more.

Height limit

Some groups, like the Sun Alliance, offer a choice of lump sum or continuous cash payments.

But not all accidents are so serious, though several companies including Norwich Union and the Prudential will not insure against smaller injuries.

But with companies that do, the standard sum for losing a thumb is around £250, with £30 compensation for the loss of a finger.

There are some professions that the companies are very loath to insure. Wine cleaners and steepcorks will probably pay more than £14.50 for every £1,000 of benefit that they receive after a serious accident — even if they find a company to take them. The Prudential will only consider them at all if they work below a certain height.

The only other factor that comes into most schemes are hobbies. A taste for motor cycling will add a hefty 30 per cent to a premium with Commercial Union for instance.

But football, which is probably the most widespread addition does not have the usual straight percentage, for the risk is usually prolonged, injury rather than death. So footballers normally pay the usual premium but accept a reduction in the size of the weekly benefit.

Many companies have been developing alternative schemes which cover sickness as well as accident. The normal accident contract lasts for a year but the other is permanent — or at least only the policyholder can cancel it.

The Norwich Union scheme, like most others, gives a choice as to when the policy becomes effective. Premiums are naturally lower the longer the period between the illness and when the benefits become payable. This can be anywhere between a week and a year after the policyholder's illness or accident.

Taper off

The rates vary according to age, but a man of 20 who wants payments after a week will pay a premium of £1.50 for each £100 that he receives. If he delays it for 13 weeks, he pays about 83p.

The 50-year-old will pay almost £4 for insurance which covers him after the first week, though if he waits it will cost more than £10 a week. The cost goes down to just over £2.

This type of policy dovetails in with the State sickness benefit which gradually tapers off. It is probably the fastest growing sector of the market.

In theory it could hit companies like Bupa — the British United Provident Association — which handles about three quarters of the private health insurance in Britain, but it seems unlikely in practice.

Bupa will only pay hospital and private care bills, whereas these schemes are much more like compensation for long stays away from work.

So whatever disasters fall, every cloud can have a golden lining. Of course, you may live to a happy healthy old age, without a single claim on any of your policies.

There is also always the danger of over-insuring, but then none of the policies I have described will cover all eventualities. Term insurance only duplicates personal accident if you are involved in a crash — and are killed outright.

A household policy limits the point of death to your house in most cases, while the sickness and accident policy does not necessarily provide for your children. If it does it can cover three of the biggest disasters people have to face.

S and P units

This weekend Save and Prosper is inviting subscribers for its Property Fund Units. The company says that although property values can fall — as well as rise — over any long-term period, a 7½ per cent growth rate may prove conservative.

THE nine-to-five day may be on its way out. Many big companies in Germany have abandoned the old working pattern where everyone arrives and leaves together in favour of Gleichzeit — or Flextime in English — where employees can have some choice in the hours that they work.

This arrangement was first tried only four years ago, but it already covers more than 400,000 white collar workers, and the West German Government is looking into whether it could be used in the Civil Service.

The system divides the day into two parts. First there is "coretime," when everyone has to be at work. In Luftwaffe, always show the number of hours that each employee has to work at.

At the end of each month, the hours are totted up, though most firms allow their staff to carry forward up to 10 hours, which they owe the company or the company owes them.

German firms said their men work more rather than fewer than the total hours required. According to Hengeler, one of the biggest firms making clocks

The ins and outs of Flextime

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

It almost impossible to be unpunctual.

In Germany, the general rule is to operate the system mechanically, for men on the gate can always show partially for one person rather than another. Each worker has a computer card, which he feeds into a clock on arrival; it then registers the hours he works, minus the various breaks. When he leaves, he takes his card home until next day... and so on.

One advantage of the system is that the clock will always show the number of hours that each employee has to work at.

At the end of each month, the hours are totted up, though most firms allow their staff to carry forward up to 10 hours, which they owe the company or the company owes them.

German firms said their men work more rather than fewer than the total hours required. According to Hengeler, one of the biggest firms making clocks

for Flextime, the average employee ends the month with four hours owed to him. But the stress is on time — and not overtime. Extra hours now mean more time off in future, and no one gets extra money unless it has been agreed before the job starts. Indeed one of the system's big advantages for companies is that it cuts down overtime bills. Luftwaffe now finds it has to pay overtime on about one fifth the numbers of hours that it did before Flextime was introduced.

It is easy to see what the companies gain. They can even out their flow of business and — in a sense — introduce shift work by consent. Certainly it makes little sense for all the sales people in big stores to arrive at the same time, for almost nothing happens for the first two hours. By spreading the load Flextime can ensure

that the shop stays open longer, without adding to cost. Admittedly managements could always pile on the pressure to ensure that Flextime was merely awkward hours in disguise. But even so, most British stores have a lot of room for flexibility before that happens.

This was one of the reasons that led the German white collar union — the DAG — to oppose it when it was first introduced at Messerschmitt-Bölow-Blohm, the major aeronautics and engineering group, four years ago. But in fact it has proved extremely popular with employees and the union has not even introduced the system in its own headquarters.

J. Walter Thompson, the big advertising group, introduced Flextime in its office, and in a poll found that over 90 per cent of their staff liked the new

system and only 6 per cent wanted a return to the old fixed-hours routine.

The advantages are not all on one side. The secretary who leaves early to collect the children from school can now move off when she wants to. The system seems geared for just the sort of unexpected panics which always crop up.

It means that shopping is comparatively easy and does not have to be squeezed in the lunch hour. With Flextime you can wait for a delivery at home, instead of giving complex instructions to neighbours, who happen to be out when the goods arrive.

Many British companies argue that Flextime would not work here for no white collar worker would accept clocking in — which represents a move down the social scale. But that was how German firms first reacted to the idea, for while collar staff there are just as keen on their dignity, wonder why it took so long to develop.

obviously needs to approach it gently, but elsewhere the clocking-in problem has proved a paper tiger.

Flextime is beginning to appear in Britain. Imperial Chemical Industries has just started a two-month scheme for 300 white collar engineering staff at their plant at Stockton, though for the moment time-keeping is done by signing in and out. Each man has to work an average of 7½ hours a day over each month, but they can come in between 7.45 and 9.8 and leave between 4.15 and 6.0 p.m.

When the experiment is over, the workers go back to the normal pattern, while ICI considers whether to extend the plan. Several other companies are interested, including one of the major insurance groups and a big pharmaceutical firm.

Flextime is in line with the general trend towards participation for it allows people to have a say in one of the most important aspects of their lives. If it makes economic sense to companies as well, it will probably spread very rapidly. Ten years from now many people may wonder why it took so long to develop.

Now at £67,000,000 the Abbey Property Bond Fund is bigger than all the others put together. That's why we can give you a stake in the best properties around.

The spectacular growth of the Abbey Property Bond Fund is one of the biggest financial success stories in recent times. Starting from scratch four years ago, the fund has grown to a record £67,000,000 with 33,000 people owning policies. (In the last 2 months alone, investors sent in cheques totalling over £6,000,000.)

With this kind of money behind us we can operate on a much larger scale than the other Property Bond funds. For example, it allows us to snap up giant multi-million pound properties at the most favourable terms. Which means we're able to get the best deals on the best properties. Another point: as the fund has continued to grow, we've continued to improve the bonds. For example, just recently we reduced our deduction for Capital Gains Tax, improved withdrawal facilities and introduced a unique conversion option, as well as making a number of other changes detailed later in this advertisement.

Security

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is the biggest and most successful in Britain. But we have a lot more behind us than just our own individual assets. Abbey Life itself is one of the country's best known Life Assurance companies with assets exceeding £140 million. And behind them is the giant ITI Group, worth £2,800 million. So you're in safe hands.

Performance

One of the most attractive features of the Fund. Since its inception in 1967, the bonds have continued to appreciate. Indeed, over the last 18 months the growth has been dynamic. In the last year alone, from October '70 to October '71, Abbey Property Bonds increased their value by a handsome 12.5% (including the re-invested rental income net of tax). To achieve the same result a standard-rate taxpayer would have needed a gross income of 18.1% on his money.

Built-in Life Assurance

As long as you hold Abbey Property Bonds, which are single premium life assurance policies, your life is assured automatically, at no extra cost. As part of the new improvements, life cover will increase by 3% p.a. compounded from the policy anniversary following your 65th birthday.

In the event of your death the amount payable to your family will be either the current value of your bonds, or the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form (which increases as described above) — whichever is the greater. Naturally, if you've withdrawn money from the Fund, the amount of life cover will be correspondingly less.

6½p.a. Tax Free

Provided you make a single investment of not less than £1,000 you may, if you wish, withdraw up to 6% of the value of your bond each year — entirely free from Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. The withdrawal scheme also incorporates a new feature. If you invest not less than £2,000, £4,000 or £12,000 you may now elect to have your withdrawals paid half-yearly, quarterly or monthly respectively. Of course Property values can fall as well as rise but provided that the annual total withdrawal does not exceed 6% and that total annual appreciation is not less than 6½%, your bond would retain its original value (calculated at the offer price of the Units). The annualised growth rate achieved has in fact comfortably exceeded 6½% since the bonds were introduced.

Conversion Option

This is a new feature unique to Abbey Property Bonds. You may at any time elect to convert the units of your property bond into Abbey Equity Units or Abbey Selective Units, at a cost of only 1% of the value of your units.

Income Tax & Capital Gains Tax

With Abbey Property Bonds you have no personal liability to Income Tax or Capital Gains Tax either while you hold them or when you cash them. The Company is liable to



Arundel Towers, Southampton. One of eight major properties in the Abbey Property Bond Fund with an aggregate value of £24,000,000.

Abbey Property Bonds

To: Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited, Abbey Life House, 1-3 St Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR. Tel: 01-248 8111

I wish to invest £..... in Abbey Property Bonds (any amount from £100) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss)..... BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Full First Names.....

Address.....

Occupation..... Date of Birth.....

Are you in good physical and mental health and free from the effects of any previous illness or accident?

If not, please give details.....

Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy?

Tick here for 8% Withdrawal Scheme:
☐ annual (minimum investment £1000) ☐ quarterly (minimum investment £4000)
☐ half-yearly (minimum investment £2000) ☐ monthly (minimum investment £12000)

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of the new accumulator Units allocated at the current offer price of £1.02. Offer closes on Friday October 22nd.

Signature..... Date.....

A full explanation of the new accumulator units is given in the paragraph on Regular Valuations.

income tax on the rental income, at the special Life Assurance Company rate — currently 37.5%.

The Company also makes a deduction where appropriate from the value of cashed-in units to cover its own Capital Gains Tax liabilities. These liabilities are not adjusted for in the unit price. Whereas before the deduction was made at ½ the full rate of tax, in present circumstances the deduction will be made at ¼ of the full rate — a new feature.

Surtax

Surtax payers are liable to surtax (or higher rate tax after 1973) when they cash in or on death, depending on their surtax situation at the time of cashing in. There are a number of provisions which enable a surtax payer to reduce, and possibly eliminate, the liability. Very high surtax payers should contact Abbey Life for precise details.

Investment Policy

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is invested in top industrial and commercial properties with really sound tenants. To name but a few — National Westminster Bank, Esso Chemicals, The Post Office, W. H. Smith, American Express, IPC and Boots.

The Fund also buys sites and constructs its own buildings in conjunction with approved developers. Naturally, this is only undertaken with letting of the completed properties guaranteed in advance. Up to 25% of the Fund can be applied in this way.

Regular Valuations

The Fund Managers, the Property Division of Hambros Bank, carry out a valuation of the Fund's properties once a month.

These valuations are independently audited by Richard Ellis & Son, Chartered Surveyors.

To make it simpler for new Bondholders, property bond units will be of the accumulator type, where income is automatically re-invested and expressed as an increase in the unit value. Those who purchased their bonds prior to October 1st will continue to receive their rental income in the form of additional units.

Prices for both types of units are published daily in leading national newspapers.

Low Charges

To allow for life cover and management expenses, Abbey Life charges ½%, plus a small rounding-off price adjustment, which is included in the offer price of the new accumulator units. After that, charges total only one-half per cent a year. All expenses of managing, maintaining, and valuing the properties, as well as the cost of buying and selling the Fund's investments, are met by the Fund itself.

Cashing in Your Bonds

You can normally cash in your Bonds at any time and receive the full bid value of the Units, subject only to any adjustment for Capital Gains Tax, as described earlier. The Company maintains adequate liquid resources, similar to that of building societies, so in normal circumstances there should be no delay in cashing in.

However, in exceptional circumstances, the Company retains the right to defer payment or implement the conversion option for up to six months, pending realisation of properties.

Guarantee

Now, when you reach age 65, the cash-in value of your policy is guaranteed if you have held the policy for 20 years or more. The minimum cash-in value of your bond would then be the same as the life cover (which increases by 3% p.a. compounded after your 65th birthday) illustrated in the coupon on the left.

Disclosure of Information

As a Bondholder, you'll receive our Annual Report with full details of the entire Portfolio.

This includes photographs of the major properties. And full financial information to let you see exactly how your money is invested.

All new Bondholders receive a current Annual Report.

Fill in and post the application form together with your cheque. Upon acceptance of your application, you will receive your bonds showing the number of accumulator units allocated to you.

Widows' pensions—a fair wage for the age

By RICHARD SLEIGHT

IF five men entering employment for the first time Monday next will die before reaching retirement age, Sad true, but sadder still for the widows of these employees.

Unfortunately an atmosphere of cant and hypocrisy still too often overhangs the subject of what should be done for the widows of those who die in the line of duty.

But now at last moving into the area where the financial provisions of widows, especially those with young children, are being discussed.

That widows are one of the financially underprivileged groups in the community has been hammered home by successive governments. One of the improvements in the recently published White Paper on Pensions is that the Government is now providing a more adequate provision for widows than has been thought necessary in the past.

But the personal problem still remains. What is it that prevents a widow from getting on? What income does she get from her husband's pension scheme if he died before he was 40? Delicacy, fear of the evil eye, fear of being thought excessively morose or of being considered just a mercenary.

Whatever the reason for these inhibitions, the march of time is moving to render them obsolete. Because now that it is generally accepted that a pension is as much a part of a salary as the salary itself, the pension being that you don't actually receive the pension until retirement, it follows that the husband's pension is his wife's income if he dies before he is 40.

Investments necessary to provide this widow's pension also part of the husband's pension. If there is no widow's pension, then the husband's pension is as much smaller, his wife need therefore feel it is on her excessive mortgage if she asks her husband for these financial provisions she is really asking for her husband's pension. A fair wage or salary.

The Government is proposing in 1975 it should be able to provide a minimum pension for all occupational schemes at the rate of half the husband's pension. Admittedly, the level of husband's pension to which the widow's pension is added is low, but the fact that it is to be made compulsory is the important feature. It can be expected that long after 1975 many more employed workers will have steps to introduce a pension scheme into their company which their employees can before employees can come to their widows to provide for their widows, it is necessary to understand the best kinds of arrangement for the widow's pension. And is no harm in spreading understanding as widely as possible.

Ingersoll-Rand plan for Europe

Mr William L. Wearle, chairman of the Ingersoll-Rand Company of New York, announced yesterday that he described as significant plans for expansion in Europe. He disclosed that Ingersoll-Rand will establish a plant in Europe for the manufacture of heavy capital goods which could cost around \$50 million. On the other hand, he thought it possible that an existing plant could be purchased and modified at a lower cost.

The exact location of the new plant will depend on a current survey of facilities in Europe. Mr Wearle said that the output will supplement the existing Ingersoll-Rand heavy capital goods production in Europe and extend the range of equipment available "in anticipation of the opportunities created in the prospective enlargement of the EEC."

Schneider wins atom plant order

Electricité de France (EDF) yesterday awarded a contract to the Schneider Group for the construction of a second nuclear power plant using the pressurised water reactor system developed by Westinghouse Electric Corporation of the US.

The 880-megawatt plant is to be built at Bugey, north of Lyon. Last year EDF awarded the Schneider Group a contract to build France's first enriched-uranium nuclear power plant at Fessenheim, on the Rhine. The contract was unofficially estimated to be worth \$50 million.

Yesterday's decision again postpones the use of the boiling water reactor — BWR — system developed by General Electric. An offer for a BWR plant was submitted by Cie. Generale d'Electricite, licensee of General Electric.

Company news briefs

Interim results
British and Canadian Investments: 3 p (same). Pre-tax profit £22,000 (£18,000).
Upward and Rich: 5 p (same). Pre-tax profit £6 months to June 30 £78,000 (£73,000).
Zenith Carburiser (subsidiary of Solex Ltd.): Pre-tax profit for month ended June 30, 1971 £244,000 (£244,000).

Winchmore Investment Trust: 2 p (same).

Bids and deals
Thorn Electrical Industries has bought for cash, Etabl. G. L. Carpentier, S.A., the longest established radio and TV manufacturer of Kurene, Belgium. A spokesman declined to say how much the deal was worth yesterday.

Property Bonds? Unit Trusts? Fixed Interest?

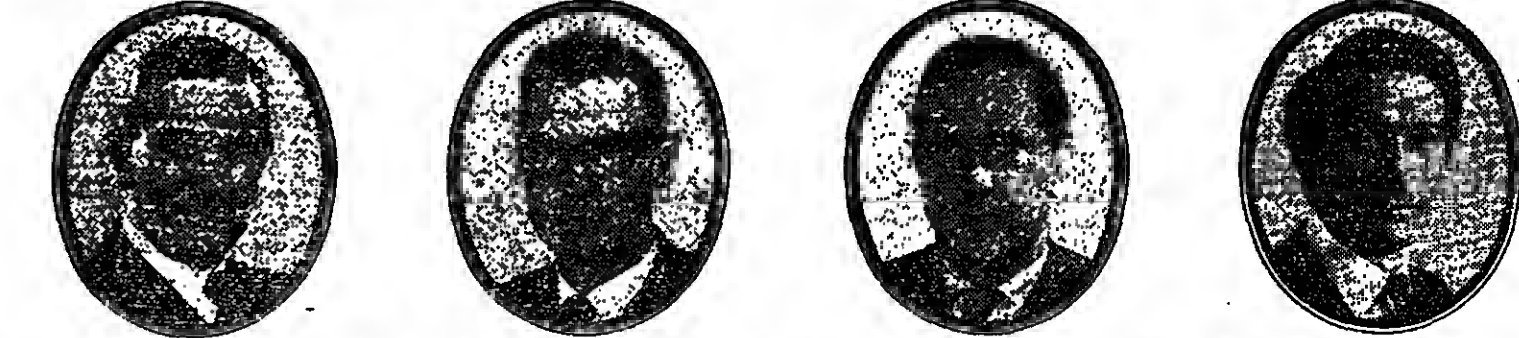
Now for the first time
Hambros offer you the best of all three
in a simple new investment

Normally, people wanting security plus a decent rate of growth for their money choose between three types of investment: unit trusts, property bonds, or fixed interest savings such as gilt-edged or a building society.

Now for the first time Hambro Life offers one simple investment that gives you the best of all three.

It works like this. You put your money into Hambro Managed Investment Bonds, and a panel of experts take over. They choose the combination of shares, property and fixed interest which they believe will offer the best balance between making money and keeping your investment secure.

The Chairman of Hambro Life, Jocelyn Hambro, has appointed four established experts to manage the Fund. They are:



George Fletcher, Chairman of the successful Allied Unit Trust Group. Geoffrey Morley, former investment manager of the Shell Pension Fund. Peter Hill-Wood, a director of Hambros Bank responsible for the investment department of the Bank and Mark Weinberg, Managing Director, Hambro Life, who built up Britain's largest property bond fund.

Where will your money be invested?

Shares
This part of the Fund will be invested in units of the Allied Unit Trust Group. A founder of the unit trust industry in 1934, the Group has an outstanding and consistent long-term investment record. The Trusts invest in a wide spread of Stock Exchange shares, carefully chosen to give the best combination of capital growth potential and income. The Fund is also free to make direct investments in shares.

Property
This part of the Fund is invested directly in property through the Hambro Property Investment Fund. The Fund's policy is to buy business property in the United Kingdom — first class office buildings, factories and shops let on long leases to good quality tenants.

A leading firm of chartered surveyors, Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton, act as independent valuers.

Fixed Interest
Under certain economic conditions, the panel of experts may decide that part of the Fund should be held in fixed interest investments, to give a combination of income and security.

Under these circumstances, money will be held on deposit with banks, financial institutions or local authorities, or invested in gilt-edged or other fixed interest securities.

- The security of Hambros**
Hambro Life is a member of the Hambros Bank Group and thus enjoys the backing of one of the world's leading merchant banks. It is managed by a team, led by Mark Weinberg, with outstanding experience in the field of investment — including building-up one of the largest and most successful life assurance companies in Britain.
- Increasing life assurance**
Hambro Managed Investment Bonds have built up life assurance cover which actually increases with the value of your Bonds. This means that the amount payable to your family on your death is always in excess of the actual cash-in value of your Bonds.
- Tax advantages**
Income accumulated in the Fund is subject to tax at only the reduced life assurance company rate of 37½%. It is not treated as your income for tax purposes, so that you pay no income tax on it. There may be a liability to surtax when you take out the proceeds if you are then a surtax payer, but this amount is calculated on advantageous terms.
- How can I watch the value of my Bonds?**
You are not liable to capital gains tax and do not have the trouble of keeping records. The price of Units is adjusted to allow for the Fund's own prospective liability; currently, it is intended to restrict this deduction to 20% of the capital growth.
- How do I cash my Bonds?**
You can cash-in your Bonds at any time, and will receive a cheque within a few days.
- What are Hambro Life's charges?**
The offered price of Units includes an initial charge of 5% and a rounding-up charge on unit trust principles. In addition, Hambro Life receives an annual charge of 1% of the value of the Fund. This covers the life assurance, as well as the Company's charges.
- Annual Report**
Every year, you will be sent an Annual Report, giving a full description of all the Fund's investments.
- How do I buy Hambro Managed Investment Bonds?**
Simply complete the application form and send it in with a cheque for the amount you wish to invest. Your application will be acknowledged within a few days.
- Send in your application and cheque before Thursday 21st October to obtain Units allocated at the current offered price of £1.130. After this date Units will be allocated at the price then ruling.**

The death benefit is a percentage of the cash-in value of your Bonds, depending on your age at death. Specimen examples are set out alongside a full table appears in the Bond policy.

These benefits come into force only upon acceptance of your application by the Company, which reserves the right to offer restricted life cover if you are not in good health or are over 60 years of age. Completion of this form does not constitute an application for insurance. Your application will be acknowledged within a few days.

How you can draw 6% p.a. tax free

If you invest at least £1,000 you can take advantage of the Cash Withdrawal Plan.

Twice a year, 3% of your Units will automatically be cashed-in and you will be sent a cheque for the proceeds. This amount is free of income and capital gains tax.

For your Bonds to maintain their original value, calculated at the offered price, the capital value of the Fund's investments must grow by 2½% p.a. after allowing for capital gains tax. Provided that the capital growth is greater than this, the value of your Bonds will grow even after you have drawn 6% p.a. in cash. This assumes that the net income is 3½% p.a.

*If you're a surtax payer, you'll be liable for surtax solely on the profit element in the 6%.



Hambro Managed Investment Bonds

To: Hambro Life Assurance Limited
61 Leake Road, London, W1N 8AG. 01-407 2701

I wish to invest £ (minimum £250) in Hambro Managed Investment Bonds and enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Hambros Bank Limited.

BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Surname: Mr./Mrs./Miss _____
Full First Names _____
Address _____
Occupation _____ Date of Birth / /
Do you already hold any Hambro Life policy? _____
Are you in good health and free from effects of any accident or illness? _____ if not, please give or attach details.

Tick here if you wish to draw 6% p.a. in cash — minimum single investment £1,000. (If you leave the box blank, all cash will be accumulated in the Fund for you.)

Signature _____
Date _____

G PU 1

Today's programme

FIRST DIVISION		THIRD DIVISION	
10. Arsenal	10. Bolton	10. Bolton	10. Bolton
11. Ipswich	11. Brighton	11. Brighton	11. Brighton
12. Manchester City	12. Bristol R.	12. Bristol R.	12. Bristol R.
13. Middlesbrough	13. Chesterfield	13. Chesterfield	13. Chesterfield
14. U. v. Derby	14. Halifax	14. Halifax	14. Halifax
15. Crystal Palace	15. Plymouth	15. Plymouth	15. Plymouth
16. Liverpool	16. Rotherham	16. Rotherham	16. Rotherham
17. Sheffield U.	17. Shrewsbury	17. Shrewsbury	17. Shrewsbury
18. Coventry	18. Walsley	18. Walsley	18. Walsley
19. Wolverhampton	19. Wrexham	19. Wrexham	19. Wrexham
20. West Ham	20. Wrexham	20. Wrexham	20. Wrexham
SECOND DIVISION		FOURTH DIVISION	
1. Sunderland	1. Bradford	1. Bradford	1. Bradford
2. Cardiff	2. Cambridge	2. Cambridge	2. Cambridge
3. Charlton	3. Exeter	3. Exeter	3. Exeter
4. Portsmouth	4. Gillingham	4. Gillingham	4. Gillingham
5. Bristol City	5. Newport	5. Newport	5. Newport
6. Luton	6. Reading	6. Reading	6. Reading
7. Gillingham	7. Southend	7. Southend	7. Southend
8. Carlisle	8. Swindon	8. Swindon	8. Swindon
9. Q. R. Rangers	9. Torquay	9. Torquay	9. Torquay
10. Fulham	10. Weymouth	10. Weymouth	10. Weymouth
11. Barnet	11. Weymouth	11. Weymouth	11. Weymouth
12. Dagenham	12. Weymouth	12. Weymouth	12. Weymouth
13. Leyton	13. Weymouth	13. Weymouth	13. Weymouth
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